The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XV. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1903. NO. 27

LOCAL NOTES.

—Autumn began on Monday.

—Fodder twine at Wright & Dell's.

—A car load of cannel coal just received. B. O'Connor & Sons.

—Allison Heeter, of Altoona, was a Mapleton visitor last Saturday.

—Henry Shingler on Monday moved from S. C. Harvey's, in Union township, to Mill Creek.

—Mrs. George Hughes visited among relatives and friends in Altoona during the past week.

—L. L. Swope, wife and children, of Mount Union, were among the Sunday visitors to Mapleton.

—A. W. Swope and S. P. Stubbs have been attending court at Bedford this week in the capacity of witnesses.

—Mrs. George Himes and son, of Harrisburg, were guests of George Hommon's family Monday and Tuesday.

—Wayne Steel, of Altoona, and Miss Margaret Hohman, of Huntingdon, spent a few hours Sunday with friends in Mapleton.

—Mrs. Ettie Dahlam, of Pittsburg, is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Toomey. Mrs. Dahlam is a cousin of Mrs. Toomey.

—Mrs. William O'Connor, accompanied by her son Roy, visited her eldest son, Charles, at Williamsport Dickinson Seminary last Friday.

—For a bilious attack take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets and a quick cure is certain. For sale by J. G. Gillam ; James O. Heaton, Cassville.

—Joseph J. Gillam, of Orrville, Ohio, stopped with friends in Mapleton a few hours this morning. He was returning from a business trip to Philadelphia.

—Altoona has a case of smallpox, the first for several months. The victim is Mrs. Ida Jones who had been visiting in Pittsburg and returned home a few days ago.

—Mrs. John McMullen returned home last evening from Altoona to which place she had been summoned a week previous on account of the serious illness of her mother, Mrs. Murphy.

—W. M. Henderson, Esq., of Huntingdon, was a business visitor to Mapleton Monday. Mr. Henderson has built up a large practice and enjoys the reputation of being a lawyer of ability.

—James G. Spangler and wife, of Altoona, were guests of Mapleton friends yesterday, being on their way home from a visit to Chester. "Jim" says they have been having a royal good time.

—J. W. Stombaugh's confectionery, near the depot, was entered last Wednesday night and a quantity of tobacco and cigars valued at about ten dollars was stolen. The thief gained entrance by way of the front door.

—Rev. R. Jamieson left yesterday for Philipsburg to attend the annual session of the Allegheny conference of the U. B. church. Rev. Jamieson has been a faithful worker during the past year and we hope he may be returned to this charge.

—S. C. Wagner, of Harrisburg, a brakeman on the middle division, was a visitor to Mapleton last Wednesday. Mr. Wagner is recovering from injury to his back received in falling from his train in the Spruce Creek tunnel on the 3d inst.

—G. H. Hooper, foreman in the quarry of the Mapleton works of the Pennsylvania Glass Sand company, is confined to his home, suffering from a sore limb the result of being struck by a stone a few days ago while in the discharge of his duties.

—J. G. Hicks, agent at this station, is enjoying his annual vacation of one month. Accompanied by his daughter, Margaret, he will spend a part of the time visiting friends in Philadelphia and New York. Elmer Watson, extra agent, is on duty here during Mr. Hicks' absence.

—The committee appointed at the recent Democratic county convention to fill vacancies on the county ticket met at Huntingdon last Saturday and completed ticket by naming Nicholas Piper, of Alexandria, for associate judge and Alonzo Megahan of Huntingdon, for poor director.

—The New Portage railroad extending from Gallitzin to Hollidaysburg, is rapidly nearing completion, and will be placed in service about October 1. The rails are all down and all that remains to be done is the ballasting and the completion of the signal service. The work on the Hollidaysburg roundhouse and yard is being pushed rapidly, and will be finished by the first of the year.

—W. H. Chilcote, our county treasurer, is quite ill with typhoid fever at his home in Orbisonia. B. F. Godard, former register and recorder, has charge of the treasurer's office during his enforced absence.—*News.*

—We are unloading to-day a car load of feed, consisting of oats, shelled corn, screenings, Victor corn and oats chop, corn, oats and barley chop, Buckeye wheat feed, pure corn chop. Remember you get a full 100 pounds to the sack. Choice clover and timothy seed. B. O'Connor & Sons.

—The school board of Union township have secured the services of Miss Blanche Quarry, of Mifflin county, to teach the Beech Run school, the position having been made vacant by the resignation of Miss Florence Oswalt to accept a position in the Mapleton school. Miss Quarry entered upon her duties last Monday.

—T. A. Weight, of Three Springs, has been spending the past two days in Mapleton in the interests of an accident and health insurance company. Mr. Weight is a reliable gentleman and believe represents a good company. The character of the work in this vicinity ought to suggest the necessity to our people to be interested in this kind of insurance.

—Hon. George B. Orlady, wife and son returned to their Huntingdon home last week from a two months sojourn among the monarchies of Europe. Most of the time was spent at the famous resort of Carlsbad, the most aristocratic watering place in Europe. They were much benefited by the tour but the Judge says he had much business to transact with the ship's physician on their trip across the ocean.

—A telegram from Philipsburg to the North American says: "Frank H. McCully, postmaster at Osceola Mills, has been appointed receiver of the New York and Pittsburg Central railroad, better known as "The Ally Popper." The road extends from here to Ramey, a distance of fifteen miles. The road was built ten years ago, and has had stormy times financially. Samuel P. Langdon, of Philadelphia, is president. It is reported that the road will be sold to the New York Central and will be used by the latter road to gain an entrance to Altoona."

—The following will be of interest to the fishermen of this vicinity: The game and fish laws of Pennsylvania provide that from sunset to sunrise only eels can be caught in the waters of this State not in habited by brook trout, by means of what are known as out lines; each out line must have a tag attached, with the name and address of the owner plainly marked thereon; dead bait must be used, and the lines weighted to the bottom of the stream. All other fish except eels, carp, suckers and catfish taken by the out line must be released with as little injury as possible.

—J. Luther Hetrick, of Union township, met with a serious accident at the works of the Pittsburg White Sand company last Wednesday morning. A rope with a hook on one end was being used to draw up some machinery in the new plant and Mr. Hetrick attempted to descend the rope. When about fifteen feet from the end he loosed his hold and slid rapidly down the rope. The hook caught him in the scrotum, tearing a wound over three inches in length. He was removed to Dr. Spangler's office and eleven stitches were necessary to close the incision. The injury was both painful and dangerous but he appears to be recovering rapidly.

—The annual track inspection of the Pennsylvania railroad has been fixed for Thursday and Friday, October 8 and 9. The plan of procedure has been changed this year. Instead of having the engineers ride only on their division, most of them will be asked to make the entire trip from Pittsburg to Jersey City, so that they will be in a position to judge of the condition of the track on the entire system. General Manager Atterbury and General Superintendent Creighton and the inspection party will leave Pittsburg Thursday morning, October 8, in two special trains. The night will be spent at Harrisburg, the party proceeding to Jersey City the next day. The party will include the division superintendents, engineers and supervisors and assistant supervisors. The supervisors and assistant supervisors will accompany the trains only over the division on which their section is located. The requirements for getting a supervisor's prize this year will be higher than ever.

—Some trimmings in one of the large show windows of Hugo Mayer's clothing store, Huntingdon, was set on fire by the electric light Friday evening and for a time it looked as if Huntingdon would have a fire. The alarm was given and the fire department responded but in the meantime Mr. Mayor had succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The loss is about $125.

Mrs. Margaret J. Parsons.

Mrs. Margaret Jane Parsons, widow of the late Daniel Parsons, died at her home in Huntingdon Thursday afternoon, September 17, 1903, of stomach trouble. Deceased, whose maiden name was Irvin, was born January 23, 1837, hence at the time of her death was aged 66 years, 7 months and 24 days. Her husband, Daniel Parsons, was killed on the railroad at McVeytown June 13, 1901. Mr. and Mrs. Parsons for a number of years resided in the vicinity of Vandevander's bridge in Union township, but about ten years ago moved to Huntingdon where they resided at the time of Mr. Parsons' death and where Mrs. Parsons continueed to reside until her death at the time above stated. Deceased is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Louisa Numer, and the following brothers and sisters: Lewis J. Irvin, of Huntingdon; James and Thomas, of Frostburg, Maryland; Charles, of Bedord; Mrs. Elizabeth Weimer, of Huntingdon, and Mrs. Alice Soles, of Butte, Montana. Mrs. Parsons was a consistent member of the Second M. E. church of Huntingdon, and was an exemplary Christian lady. The remains were interred in the cemetery at Mill Creek Sunday morning.

Mrs. Christina Heikes.

Mrs. Christiana Heikes died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. S. P. Stubbs, in this place shortly before 6 o'clock last Wednesday evening, after an illness of about ten days from stomach trouble, at the advanced age of 88 years. Deceased was a native of Juniata county where she lived until about three years ago, since which time she has made her home with her daughter in Mapleton. She was twice married. Her first husband, Jacob Hertzler, died about 43 years ago. In 1863 she was married to George Heikes, who died in 1889. The following children of her first marriage survive: Henry Hertzler, of Burnt Cabins, Pa.; William, of McVeytown; Samuel, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. Sarah Stubbs, of Mapleton; Abram J., of Philadelphia; Stewart and Daniel, of Huntingdon, and Mrs. Lizzie Heikes, of Juniata county. Deceased was a member of the Dunkard church for many years and was a fine Christian lady, held in high esteem by all who knew her. The remains were taken to the home of her daughter, Mrs. Lizzie Heikes, in Mifflintown, Thursday afternoon and on Friday were interred in the cemetery at Licking Creek, Juniata county.

Zachariah Yenter.

Zachariah Yenter, one of Huntingdon's aged and respected citizens, died at his home on Mifflin street, Huntingdon, last Friday evening at 6.45 o'clock, of heart failure.

Mr. Yenter was born in Wertemberg, Germany, February 3, 1830. When about 17 years of age he came to America and soon afterward located in Huntingdon where he resided the remainder of his life. When a young man he learned the trade of bricklayer and stone mason and for a number of years worked at his trade. He later engaged in the mercantile busines, his store having been located at different times at various places on Penn street. July 10, 1851, he was married to Mary King, of Huntingdon, who with two sons and one daughter survives. The children are John M. and Miss Margaret, of Huntingdon, and William K., of Altoona. Mr. Yenter was a member of the Reformed church, of the Masonic fraternity and was an Odd Fellow. He was a man whose friends were legion and his death was learned with much regret by the entire community.

A Boy's Wild Ride for Life.

With family around expecting him to die, and a son riding for life, 18 miles, to get Dr. Kings's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, W. H. Brown, of Leesville, Ind., endured death's agonies from asthma; but this wonderful medicine gave instant relief and soon cured him. He writes: "I now sleep soundly every night." Like marvelous cures of Consumption, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Coughs, Cold and Grip prove its matchless merit for all Throat and Lung troubles. Guaranteed bottles 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons' store.

Elliott Robley Estate vs. Keystone Sand Company.

The case of the executors of the estate of Elliott Robley vs. John G. Gillam, A. B. Gillam, Eli Eichelberger, Benjamin O'Connor, Frank O'Connor, William O'Connor and M. W. Isenberg, lately doing business as the Keystone Sand Company, occupied the attention of the Huntingdon county court last week. The contention of the plaintiffs was, as has been previously stated in the ITEM, that the defendant company had been mining sand upon the property of the estate. The defendants held leases from the Fisher estate and were operating on this lease. They also held a lease from the late Elliott Robley giving them the right to mine upon his property lying back of the Fisher estate. The plaintiffs claimed that the line had been crossed and the action was to recover damages in the sum of $15,000 being the amount of accrued royalties if the line between the properties was located where plaintiffs claimed it should be. The defendants contended that they had not reached the line, being some distance from it. Prior to the suit large sums of money had been expended by both parties in surveys, in the effort to locate the original warrants. The case was ably tried, the plaintiffs being represented by Attorneys C. G. Brown, W. M. Henderson, James Stranahan, of Harrisburg, and A. W. Porter, of Altoona, and the defendants by Attorneys H. H. Waite, A. O. Furst, John D. Dorris and Thomas F. Bailey. Hon. John G. Love, of Bellefonte, presided during the trial. The case was given to the jury at five o'clock Friday evening and at ten o'clock the same evening they agreed on a verdict for the defendants which verdict was rendered Saturday morning. The plaintiffs through their attorneys moved for a new trial and argument on the motion will be heard at argument court next month.

September Court Proceedings.

The following miscellaneous matters was disposed of at the session of September court held at Huntingdon last week:

In re libel in divorce, Mollie E. Harter vs. Robert D. Harter; Jas. S. Woods appointed master.

In report of viewers to inspect bridge over Raystown branch near the mouth of said stream; rule awarded on York Bridge Company to show cause against said report.

In re Commonwealth vs. O. M. Brumbaugh; motion filed for arrest of judgment.

Petition of the assignee of R. S. Berrier, of Tell township, for sale of real estate for payment of debts; order of sale awarded, and rule also granted to show cause why sale should not be at public sale.

In re report of viewers to assess damages to property of William Mason in Mount Union, on account of change of grade of Shirley street ; exceptions filed.

Account of J. E. Hinkel, committee of Jeremiah Shirk, late of Hopewell township, confirmed nisi.

William Rush appointed supervisor of Juniata township in place of Harrison Speck, resigned.

Return of sale of real estate of Rebecca J. Decker, late of Smithfield township, deceased, confirmed nisi.

Real estate of H. Snyder Miller, late of Henderson township, deceased, ordered to be sold for payment of debts.

John H. Keefer, guardian of minor children of Myrtle Simpson, authorized to join in sale of lot in Warriorsmark to Frances Funk.

Subpoena awarded to heirs at law of W. S. Entriken, late of Lincoln township, deceased, to answer petition of William W. Reed for proof of lost deed for tract of land in Carbon township.

In re libel in divorce, Ruth Hess vs. William Hess ; publication of notice awarded.

H. H. Swope appointed chief burgess for borough of Mapleton.

In re C. H. Glazier for use of F. B. Wickersham vs. John R. Wimer, Sci. Fa. to revive judgment; rule awarded to show cause why judgment should not be entered for want of a sufficient affidavit of defence.

Sale of real estate of Elizabeth Cogley, late of Huntingdon borough, deceased, awarded for payment of debts.

Owes His Life to a Neighbor's Kindness.

Mr. D. P. Daugherty, well known throughout Mercer and Sumner counties, W. Va., most likely owes his life to the the kindness of a neighbor. He was almost hopelessly afflicted with diarrhoea ; was attended by two physicians who gave him little, if any, relief, when a neighbor learning of his serious condition, brought him a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea, which Remedy cured him in less than twenty-four hours. For sale by J. G. Gillam ; James O. Heaton, Cassville.

TOUR TO THE PACIFIC COAST

Via Pennsylvania Railroad, Account Meeting National Bankers' Association.

On account of the meeting of the National Bankers' Association, to be held at San Francisco, Cal., October 20 to 23, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company offers a personally-conducted tour to the Pacific Coast at remarkably low rates.

This tour will leave New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and other points on the Pennsylvania Railroad east of Pittsburg, Wednesday, October 14, by special train of the highest grade Pullman equipment. A quick run westward to San Francisco will be made, via Chicago, Omaha, Cheyenne, and Ogden.

Five days will be devoted to San Francisco, allowing ample opportunity to visit the near-by coast resorts. Returning, stops will be made at Salt Lake City, Colorado Springs, Denver, and St. Louis. The party will reach New York on the evening of October 31.

Round-trip rate, covering all expenses for eighteen days, except five days spent in San Francisco, $190.

Rates from Pittsburg will be $5.00 less.

For full information apply to Ticket Agents, or Geo. W. Boyd, General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, Pa. 9-9-3t

Resolutions.

At a regular session of the Mapleton U. B. Sunday School, September 20, 1903, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted on the death of M. P. Truax:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His wise providence to remove from our school our beloved brother to try the realities of another world ; his place with us is forever vacant, for death has severed the ties that bound us together on earth, therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we mourn his departure from our midst, we must leave him in the hands of the omnipotant God, the great counselor above who doeth all things well, who is too wise to err and too merciful to be unjust.

Resolved, That in the death of Bro. Truax this school has lost one of its best members, one whose seat was rarely seen vacant and one whom we all loved.

Resolved, That we offer our condolence to the bereaved widow and children in their loss and sorrow and commend them to mourn not but rejoice in the hope of a happy meeting beyond the tomb where sorrow and care never come and where parting is unknown.

Resolved, That his vacant seat be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that these resolutions be entered on the minutes of the school, that a copy be sent the bereaved widow and family and that they be published in the Mapleton ITEM.

J. M. Baker,
M. F. Robley,
Jesse Corbin,
Committee.

Things Have Changed.

Things have "changed" in the past quarter of a century. Three score years ago the average boy would go out on Sunday, climb a tree and partake of a few quarts of mulberries and top out with a pocketful of green apples and salt. The next morning his brother diagnosed his trouble as "worms" and he was made to swallow half a bottle of Frey's vermifuge, a quarter of a pound of epsom's salts, and was turned loose in the cow pasture until supper time, when he would come in for a square meal, all right. Now if a boy complains of having a "stitch" in his side, he has "appendicitis," and is hustled off to a hospital, starved within an inch of his life, half a dozen surgeons each take a whack at him with a pearl-handled knife and he is turned over to his friends or undertaker.—Ex.

Fearful Odds against Him.

Bedridden, alone and destitute. Such in brief was the condition of an old soldier by name of J. J. Havens, Versailles, O. For years he was troubled with Kidney disease and neither doctors nor medicines gave him relief. At length he tried Electric Bitters. It put him on his feet in short order and now he testifies, "I'm on the road to complete recovery." Best on earth for Liver and Kidney troubles and all forms of Stomach and Bowel Complaints. Only 50c. Guaranteed by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Marriage Licenses.

M. H. Stevens, Wilkinsburg, and Edythe Porter, Petersburg.

Thomas Wills, Bayonne, New Jersey, and Mary Beaver, Marklesburg, Pa.

Harry Carson, Allenville, and Nellie Hoffman, Greenwood Furnace, Pa.

W. H. Arnold, Windber, and Annie L. Nensteil, Union township.

Chas. A. Tate and Lizzie Brumbaugh, both of Mill Creek.

His Life Saved by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

"B. L. Byer, a well-known cooper of this town, says he believes Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy saved his life last summer. He had been sick a month with what the doctors call bilious dysentery, and could get nothing to do him any good until he tried this remedy. It gave him immediate relief," says B. T. Little, merchant, Hancock, Md. For sale by J. G. Gillam; James O. Heaton, Cassville.

MOTHER'S HANDS.

Mother's hands are weary:
  Fold them on her breast;
They have been so busy,
  Let, ah, let them rest!
Worn, and thin, and wrinkled;
  Seamed with toil and care;
Yet to all they've aided
  Beautiful and fair!

Of their deeds so loving
  How those lines now speak;
They have raised the fallen;
  Comforted the weak;
Toiled on, uncomplaining,
  With their work ne'er done,
Full of joy and gladness,
  Till their rest is won!

Think how they have guided
  Tiny, toddling feet;
Smoothed away all sorrow
  With their touch so sweet;
Banished pain and sorrow;
  Closed at last the eyes
Of her loved who'll greet her
  In "mansions in the skies"!

Mother's hands are weary;
  Fold them on her breast;
Dear old hands so feeble,
  They have earned their rest!
God is waiting for her,
  And he understands
All the work for others
  Done by mother's hands!

—Good Housekeeping.

The Footstep of Fear.

By L. H. HAMMOND.

It was Christine's friend, Tom, through whom Fear entered the child's life. Before Tom began to spend his evenings in the kitchen Christine had been the most considerate of nurses. When she tucked the bedclothes about her small charge at night, and sat beside her until the little one fell asleep, her talk had been all of fairies, and hawthorn hedges, and the green English fields in which she had played as a child; but when Tom began to wait for her below stairs—to wait in the company of Ellen, the jolly cook, and Maggie the blue-eyed housemaid, Christine had grown cross and impatient. She undressed the little girl almost roughly and even hurried her through her prayers. When she tucked her in bed she refused to sit beside her; and in answer to the child's half-suppressed sob she paused in the act of turning out the gas to bend close above the small pillow and the suddenly widened eyes that stared at her in the dimmed light. Her voice itself was a threat as she opened the door in the child's soul by which Fear might enter in.

"As long as you are good nothing will hurt you," she concluded, more kindly. "Be quiet and don't tell and you're all right." She turned the gas quite out, and closed the door, leaving Fear to watch in her place by the bed.

Not that the child called it Fear; she knew no name for the vague, formless thing. But its formlessness was an added terror, which was heightened by the fact that to her strained imagination an audible footfall came from that void which was its presence, while above its awful shapelessness she felt, though she never saw—a face. Beast, monster, devil—whether one or all of these she could not say; and only because a thing spoken of must be designated by a word could one call the dark impersonal presence It.

Every night after this It came, a terrible black emptiness moving with slow, steady steps to the child's bed. The steps fell first in the long hall, when Christine turned out the nursery gas. As she went out she moved noiselessly over the thick carpet toward the door which led to the back hall, and the progress of her retreat was known to the child only by the sound of the other's stealthy approach—a sound distinctly heard above the heavy beating of her own heart. It moved a step nearer for every step that Christine moved away; when she stood at the door of the back hall It stood at the nursery door, always; when she opened the door—softly, lest it should be known down stairs that she had left the nursery before sleep came to its small inmate—It entered; and when Christine closed the door behind her it sprang with a great leap to the child's bedside, and hung over her in the dark, mowing and gibing, with an awful threat behind its senseless leer. She could never see the face nor the leer; if she could have done that she might have borne it; she only felt them through the shuddering dark.

And It was not alone; the tiger under the bed belonged to It, and the ape in the closet, and the man with the black mask and the sword. These also were unseen enemies, but she knew all about them; Christine had told her, not only on that first dreadful night, but often since. They were friends of Christine's in some mysterious way, and so long as the child obeyed her they were not to be feared; but if she ever cried or called her mother, or told any one that Christine did not stay with her until she was asleep—then they would spring at her in the dark and tear her limb from limb. If she obeyed she was safe; Christine said so, and Christine never told lies; she said she never did; and, besides, she would be afraid to tell lies, because liars were put in the fire and burned up. Her brother told her that the day she promised to let him play with her best doll in his own way, and then snatched her away and ran to Christine with her. She was a liar; she shivered as she thought of the lake of fire. But he was digging Miss Homer's eyes out of her head—her beautiful eyes—to see why they didn't shut faster. God would burn her up; but it wasn't fair when other people made you tell lies; perhaps God did something to them, too. But He would not do anything to Christine; she was always good. That was why the tiger loved her, and the man, and the ape; they hated bad people—oh, did they know she was a liar? She shrank further down under the bedclothes. Christine said they wouldn't hurt her if she kept still; but Christine didn't know about it. It would not mind Christine; It would not mind anybody; and It was the tiger's friend, too! She dared not open her eyes, but she knew that in the dark It was bending down, and that the tiger had crawled to the edge of the bed to lick It's hand. The ape peered out of the closet grinning a welcome to It, and the man in the mask stood just behind. They were all It's friends, and it hated her. But it was so dark; perhaps they could not see her—though she knew in the depths of her cowering little soul that they did. Perhaps she could spring out of bed on the other side, and reach the hall door before It or the tiger could catch her. But the closet! she would have to pass that. She felt the ape's skinny fingers, and the man's sword at her throat. It bent closer over the bed; did It know what she had been about to do?

Time dragged by. The door-bell rang, and company came in. Laughter floated up the stairs, and It grinned hideously at the thought of the company in the nursery. Once her mother sang, and that comforted her. Ages afterward her mother came upstairs. The man and the ape drew back into the depths of the closet; the tiger crawled to the exact middle of the space under the bed and curled his tail up carefully; It passed noiselessly to the other side of the room and hid in the shadows as the door opened, and her mother—her dearest mother—came in and bent down to kiss her cheek. She dared not stir, but she knew that It was gone. Her mother touched her forehead gently. "The child is in a perspiration," she said to herself; "but there doesn't seem to be too much cover; Christine is so careful. How fast asleep she is!" and with another kiss she went through into her own room, leaving the connecting door open. When she put out her light It slipped back, but the door was open, and It did not dare to come very close to the bed. The tiger had gone to sleep and the ape and the man knew her mother was there; they were afraid—oho! The little body relaxed, the breath came freely, and out on the full tide of sleep she drifted beyond It's reach.

This happened many nights, through many years. At first It never dared to come in the daytime; but at dusk she knew the stealthy footfall was coming steadily to meet her, and that in the dark It would stand by her bed, with its horrible unseen leer. She had, as she grew older, tried the effect of leaving the gas burning; but in the loneliness and silence of the night It was all-powerful, and could shroud itself in darkness and light alike. Every night her mother came to give her a last good-night kiss, but the child never told her that she was awake; she was afraid to speak of It at night, and in the daytime she was ashamed.

She no longer believed in the tiger or the ape, though she looked for them under the bed and in the closet every night to make sure, and took off her slippers in the middle of the room to leap into the bed from a distance, feeling cold, sharp claws on her ankles as she did so, and tucking the covers about her with feverish haste. The man was no longer in the closet, and had lost his mask and his sword. He carried a knife now, and came with It. The two crept up the stairs together night after night. Sometimes they paused at her mother's door, or her brother's, instead of at her own, and she would spring out of bed to call them before it should be too late. But she was ashamed to give a false alarm, so she always lit the gas in the hall first, shaking with cold, her teeth chattering; and always, as she turned with wide eyes to face them, they were gone. She would rush to the head of the stairs after them, but they could not be seen, though the stairs creaked, one by one, under their invisible tread. She could never understand why the sound did not rouse the world. Sometimes in a frenzy of terror to which anything was better than uncertainty, she fled after them, barefooted and silent. It mattered little at such times that the man might turn in the darkness and plunge his knife into her her heart, if only she could seize It by the throat and turn it to the light and look once full in its face. To do that meant death or freedom, she knew; and there were times when she cared little which it might be. At every point she strove to face the thing she feared; and at every point it eluded her, and stood, unseen, but felt, a little further down her path.

Years afterward, when she married, the footstep which had dogged her life began to track the man she loved; tnen it followed the child. The daytime ceased to protect her. Through the long summers in every lightning flash It's lean finger threatened them both; and when the wild western winds shook the house it leered at her through the storm. Day and night It's power grew with her love, and tho' she still struggled it was without hope.

But one night as she lay in her bed thinking a mother's thoughts about the child asleep in the crib beside her, the little one awoke, crying out in sudden fear. As she turned to soothe her it thrust itself with quick, noiseless step between her bed and the crib. She felt through her soul the horror of the unspoken threat, but she leaned toward the child and quieted it. Then something new and strong rose up within her, and through the darkness she looked full where she felt it's face.

"You shall never touch the child," she said. "I will fill her life so full of love and courage that there will be no room in it for you to come. You may darken my life as you will, but the child shall never know that you exist."

It drew closer, and as she faced It's nearing presence she knew that It's face was distorted by a thousand passions; but the child's hand lay in hers, and tho' she trembled, she smiled in the dark.

Often the man she loved was called from home, and through the long nights and stormy days of that wind-cursed country she fought with It for the child. When the boy came she had a double strength, and with the baby she knew herself invincible. They grew up happy and unafraid; for if terror threatened their childish hearts it vanished before love's magic touch. Love filled their days and nights, and ruled their world, and gave them wisdom for an impregnable defense. Absorbed in this struggle the woman fought her own fears no longer, and thought of them only when she must. Her consciousness of it became focused in a determination to keep a like consciousness out of her children's lives.

The years passed by. Never once had her old desire been granted to her—to see the vague terror take the tangible shape of danger before her eyes, that she might face her fear and find in its actual presence either the freedom for which she longed or the death to which she had once been indifferent.

But one morning when the man she loved was away from home and the children were at school she glanced up from her sewing and saw two men come in at the gate. Either of them might have been It made visible to the eyes of day so evil were their faces. The old house was a detached one, set in a large yard, and there was no one on the place at the moment except herself and the housemaid. Accustomed to forestalling the fears of others rather than to thinking of her own, she went herself to the door; the maid, she knew, would be frightened. She opened the door a little way, and in answer to the younger man's demand for money replied that she had none to give him. The man swore a great oath, which was echoed by his companion. She had opened the door such a little way that they knew the house was empty save for women.

"We will come in and see what you have got," said the man, "and what we want we will take." He set his shoulder to the door.

A sudden rage rushed upon her and swept her out beyond all knowledge of herself. She flung the door wide and stepped up close to the man, her eyes blazing into his. She spoke in a new voice.

"I will give you 10 seconds to get outside that gate," she said. "Now go."

They turned and fled. She stood and watched them as they ran down the walk, under the flickering shadows of the elms, her anger was hot within her. Then she leaned against the doorway, trembling, for she caught suddenly the sound of a stealthy step, which fled before the men, and knew that three passed out at the gate. The men's shoes clattered on the brick walk; but the sound that rang to heaven was the hurrying tread of the silent footfall, whose terror had filled her life. She stood listening through the clear sunshine until it ceased, knowing that it ceased for all time. Then she turned and went into the house with the light of freedom on her face.—The Independent.

An Affable Youth.

"How did you have the courage to propose to that young woman?"

"Why," answered Willie Wishington, "every one said she was such a coquette and she appeared to expect some such attention so much as a matter of course that I didn't have the courage not to."

Colors will run even when the washing is done in stationary tubs.

STATE NEWS BUDGET.

Maniac Ran Amuck With an Axe.

Insane as the result of a long illness, Edward Ricker, of Easton, a veteran of the Civil War and a former policeman, attempted to kill his wife with an axe and then commit suicide. There was no hope for Mrs. Ricker's recovery, but Ricker may get well. He was prevented from further injuring himself by neighbors, who ran in and overpowered him. The family had eaten dinner, and Mrs. Ricker went to the back yard to shake the tablecloth. Her husband followed, and while her back was turned he picked up an axe and struck her on the side of the head, the sharp edge tearing off the scalp and an ear. Ricker then returned to the house, procured a butcher knife, and, going to where his wife lay unconscious, cut his throat and both his wrists. Then he picked up the axe again and struck his wife the second blow on the head. By this time Augustus Mengle and two other neighbors arrived on the scene, and Ricker made for them with the axe. Mengle sprang on Ricker and a desperate struggle ensued, in which the murderer tried to free himself or kill his neighbor, and the latter endeavored to overpower and disarm him. Ricker was finally overpowered by the three men, when he sank unconscious. Both Ricker and his wife were removed to the hospital. Each is fifty-nine years old, and they have a family of ten children.

Sentry to Enjoy Two Trials.

The sentry at the Allegheny Arsenal who shot and killed William H. Crowley the other day will be first tried by court-martial, then turned over to whatever branch of the civil authority may be determined upon later. This conclusion was reached at Pittsburg after a consultation between Captain Grote Hutcheson, United States District Attorney Young and District Attorney Haymaker. Captain Hutcheson in a statement said: "There is no desire to shield the soldier nor to thwart civil authority from a full and complete investigation of the shooting of Crowley, but in view of the double amenability of the soldier the military authorities desire to take the case up at once and conclude their part of the inquiry."

Son Gone; Father a Pauper.

From comparative comfort to a bed in the poorhouse at West Chester through the alleged perfidy of a son, is the sad experience of William H. Johnson, an aged colored man, of Norfolk, Va. The old fellow left his Virginia home for West Chester with $834 in his pocket with which to buy a home in the latter place. Beside this amount the son, who accompanied him, carried $500 for safe keeping, and, it is alleged, persuaded the father also to hand over the $834, as it would be safer in his keeping. The son afterward gave the old father the slip.

Must Report County Roads.

Attorney-General Carson, at Harrisburg, has decided that "County Commissioners and County Engineers, as well as other officers of cities, boroughs and townships," must report to the State Highway Commissioner the number of miles of roads in each township, and that a failure to do so made them liable to proceedings in mandamus.

Vendetta to Kill Prosecutor.

District Attorney W. H. Spencer, at Williamsport, who sent Jose Biriolo to prison for twenty years for murder, has received an anonymous letter, warning him to resign and leave the country within three weeks or be murdered by fourteen men.

Fought Till Her Assailant Fled.

While driving on an errand for her father through dense woods near Silver Run Miss Mary Warner was attacked by an unknown man, with whom she had a desperate encounter, but whom she finally vanquished and put to flight.

Athletic Girl Routs Thugs.

Two men sprang from the deep grass and attacked Mrs. Helen Burch and her daughter, Mary, in a suburb of Williamsport. Miss Burch, who is an athlete, struck her assailant so severely that he ran away, followed by his pal.

All Through the State.

Kennett firemen cleared $146 at their recent picnic.

There are only five voters in Cold Spring Township, Lebanon County.

A division of the Bryn Mawr election district will be made after the November election.

Lower Merion's severe storm caused many cave-ins along the sewer and water main lines.

Conductor Henry S. Grove was badly injured by a fall from his train at Graybill, near York.

William Davidson, of Wilmington, was held up by a colored man near Avondale and robbed of $4.

With the largest autumn enrolment in its history Lebanon Valley College, at Annville, has just opened.

For illegally fishing with a net in the Delaware Charles E. Wright has been fined $25 and costs at Bristol.

Dickinson College, at Carlisle, reopened for its one hundred and twenty-first year with an increased attendance.

Former Postmaster Thomas H. Higgins, of Chester, has received notice of his appointment as a rural mail inspector.

Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Kelly, of Warrington, celebrated their fifteenth wedding anniversary, with over 100 guests present.

Five-year-old Charles Hoover was burned to death filling a hot gasoline stove at Waynesboro, and his parents' home was burned down.

Sentences of four years each in prison were imposed at Allentown upon Thomas Moore, John Johnson and Fred Preston, pickpockets.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

Making Flaky Pastry.

The first experiment was not entirely successful, for I used butter, which has a tendency to make the crust too hard and brittle. The second trial exceeded all expectations, and I no longer need envy the genius of others. Here is the modus operandi:

For two crusts for a large pie take half a cupful of cold water, into which dissolve half a teaspoonful of salt; stir in enough flour to make a soft dough; roll out upon a floured board into a thin sheet. A large half cupful of nice, sweet lard should have previously been melted in a shallow dish (the pie tin will do) and cooled again to the soft white stage. With the tips of the fingers spread a layer of the lard over the sheet of dough; fold half over; spread with another layer of lard; fold again; repeating this process of layering until the dough is in small compass. Flour the dough and rolling pin liberally; roll out again into a thin sheet and proceed as before until all the lard is used. The dough may become troublesome by clinging to the rolling pin, but fear not, nor vex thy soul, for success awaits thee. It will come out of the oven flaky, tender, delicious to the very bottom of the pie.—Good Housekeeping.

The Perfect Omelette.

To the average cook an omelette is simply eggs, salt, pepper and butter, in combination with a hot skillet. To those who eat the omelette it is well known that it is of all dishes the most uncertain. One may draw a prize in the shape of a tender, delicate, creamy omelette flavored to a turn and tempting to the last degree, or the dish may be tough and leathery, solid and tasteless—a most unappetizing blank. The omelette is usually made with the eggs broken together in a bowl and beaten just enough to mix thoroughly. The skillet should be kept for the purpose, and should be perfectly clean. Holding a bit of butter the size of a walnut, it is put over a clear, hot fire. Pour in the egg and fold over as it "sets," taking care to add the salt and pepper just before it is taken from the fire. An expert chef puts a few drops of vinegar in the edge of the pan, letting it run around the omelette, which gives an additional touch of delicious tenderness. The omelette puff has the whites and yolks beaten separately and thoroughly, the whites folded in carefully as the egg is poured into the saucepan. A delicious breakfast dish these early autumn mornings is to fold into the omelette, just before serving, triangles of firm, ripe tomatoes, made from thick slices of the vegetable.—Harper's Bazar.

Household Hints.

A few cloves in the ink bottle will prevent the contents from molding.

A Marie Antoinette stripe is a very charming covering for bed or dressing room.

Should the floors be too poor to be partly uncovered, matting is the easiest resource.

Russian applique is conspicuous on down comfortables, covered with some silk and satin.

Ammonia diluted by the same amount of water will take ink stains out of white goods.

A finely embroidered linen bedspread in a light weight is a possession to rejoice over.

To clean a taffeta silk skirt take equal parts of water and ammonia and rub on with a brush.

Knotted fringe borders for counterpanes suggest colonial days.

Fine white Swiss bureau scarfs over a tint are among the daintiest.

Sprinkle clothes for ironing with hot water. It is thus damped more evenly and is ready the sooner for ironing.

Counterpanes with insertions are noted, though it seems more sensible to have them either all lace or with none at all.

As a finish for the very necessary sofa cushion fancy gimp or braid in coloring to match the top, blended with gilt or silver, is taking the place of the plain colored heavy cord formerly in vogue.

A sewing machine needle may be more easily threaded by a person with failing eyesight if she places behind it a piece of white paper. The white background makes the eye of the needle much easier to see.

To iron a tucked material turn to the wrong side, rub with a damp cloth and iron quickly with a moderately hot iron lengthwise on the tucks. This makes each tuck stand out nicely and is much better than ironing on the right side.

Blue Japanese linen, which resembles soft silk, is being utilized for some exquisite tea table cloths, centrepieces, buffet and bureau scarfs. The decoration consists of embroidery with white mercerized cotton in Chinese and Japanese designs.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE ENTITLED "A SUPREME OPPORTUNITY."

The Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin Preaches Entertainingly on the Fascinating Biblical Romance of Esther—Seize Your Opportunities Resolutely.

NEW YORK CITY.—Sunday morning the Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, minister of the Greene Avenue Baptist Church, had for his subject "A Supreme Opportunity." He chose as his text Esther iv: 14: "Who knoweth whether thou art come to the kingdom for such a time as this?" Mr. Woelfkin said:

The history of Esther is a fascinating romance. Every changing scene in the panorama is a graphic illustration of the providence of God. It traces the transition from obscurity to prominence; from weakness to power. The scene opens showing Esther an orphan girl belonging to a captive and despised race. Naturally, every door of influence would be closed to her. Alone in the world, dependent upon a cousin's bounty, the horizon of her life was limited. Her chief endowment was beauty, and that, as the world goes, is more likely to become a snare of evil than a benediction of good. Yet, behind this humble, modest life there is working the might, wisdom and love of God. The Queen's throne is empty. The royal crown is waiting some one who may please the mood of the King. Thousands of gentle blood dream of the Queen's place as the acme of all ambition. But the providence of Jehovah has reserved the place for Esther, the orphaned Jewish girl.

This same divine power seeks to mold every life. The circumstances and conditions that environ us may not seem promising. But what are these with God? His strength is made perfect in weakness. The vast majority of men and women who have made the molds of history were those whom God's providence brought from obscurity and lowly conditions. Your way is not hid from the Almighty. There is a place held vacant for your filling. That place is as honored and dignified as any royal throne, because it is divinely appointed. The steps leading thereto may seem to be contingencies, accidents, fortuitous chances, and through the moods of other persons. But if there be the spirit of faith to trust Him, diligence to discover His will and readiness to obey, He will bring us to the place and position most suited for our eternal profit and glory. No one else may step into our place, until we, through unbelief and disobedience, have forfeited the privilege of its occupancy.

Every life has its own unique endowment. Success or failure depends upon the manner in which we hold these possessions. If we hold them selfishly to profit ourselves withal, they turn into corruption. But if they be held in trust as a sacred stewardship, used for the furtherance of His purposes and the bringing of His kingdom, they will turn out eternal treasures. Our temptation is to discredit our possessions and opportunities. But we may not despise the day of small things.

Esther had only personal beauty to commend her at first. This is not a gift despised by Satan in his attempt to ruin a soul; then why should it be discredited as a power for good? The lad had only five loaves and two fishes, but, consecrated to His service, they fed the multitude and more. It all turns upon whether we are using our endowments in the interest of self and by the energy of self, or whether we are living and working in co-operation with Him and for His glory. The form of a life will vary. God does not duplicate and make all lives to conform to a like pattern. There was a vast difference between the captive maid that served in Naaman's home and the orphan captive who mounted the Persian throne, but it was the same God who worked in each.

The orphan girl became the bounteous queen. She enjoys the honors and emoluments of royalty. Banquets are held in her honor and a retinue of servants minister to her continually. Can she support the dignity thus thrust upon her? Will adulation, flattery and vanity enervate her soul's ability, or will she grow strong and potent for good amid opportunities? Only trial can answer such queries, and that comes soon enough. From the outer world she hears the lamentation of her kindred people. Mordecai, her cousin, is in sack cloth and mourning and would not be comforted. All the captives are wailing with fear. What could it mean? If she had only been party to the conference between her royal husband and the prime minister prince she would have understood. If she could see all the clerks writing the sentences of death which were being hurried throughout the empire she would have known. She seems to be exempt. Does she not dwell in the palace? But the blackness overshadows her even there. No circumstance or condition can shut it out. The court of Persia permitted no one wearing sack cloth, that symbol of sorrow and mourning, to enter the royal precincts. They would not be disturbed by painful reminders of life's sorrows. But even the royal purple can neither ignore nor escape them. The tragedies of life are not shut out by hiding and ignoring them. We can build no barrier that will prevent their invasion.

There came a moment of despair to Esther. What can she do more than others. She had not been called into the King's presence for a whole month. And to venture unbidden might mean death. She had her limitations. Even her position seemed unequal to the need. Her privileges fell short. It is always so. A grave crisis ever brings the shadow of despair. There are problems that confront every generation that seem insoluble. We become bewildered and perplexed; we feel our inadequacy and despair. This perplexity and despair is purely human. Its shadow never falls upon the throne of God. He shall not fail nor be discouraged till He hath set judgment in the earth. All that He requires is an instrument that will not balk at the cost, and He brings speedy relief. Let us fling the sacrifice of life into the situation, and nothing shall be impossible to us. It is this desire to keep our skins whole, and to conserve our personal ease and comfort that makes situations difficult. Paul was an optimist, because he threw his life into the crisis. Comfort, ease, quiet, pleasure, were not aimed at by him, therefore he could confidently write: "I am pressed on every side yet not straitened; perplexed, yet not unto despair; pursued, yet not forsaken; smitten down, yet not destroyed." Selfishness brings the midnight, self-sacrifice the dawn.

Then followed Esther's heroic resolve. A crisis always develops the character. In a moment she read the meaning of her providential experiences. She saw somethings of God's plan in her life. Why had she been exalted from the lowly position of an orphan to the regal dignity of a queen? Why had she been preferred above all others for this great place? The meaning begins to crystalize. God foresaw this crisis, anticipated the need, and for such a time as this was Esther come to the kingdom. In the very heart of that gravest difficulty lay her supreme opportunity. Our greatest moments are often set in darkest circumstances. The providences of God have shaped our course, and there is a purpose and end as definite as that of Esther's in our lives. The hand that guides may be invisible, and the light may not always illumine the meaning. But if we are faithful in trust and obedience to every passing opportunity, we shall some time understand that we, too, are come to the kingdom for a specific end.

To seize this supreme opportunity involved a risk. She dare not wait to weigh the chances too minutely. Life itself is a stewardship. Duty constrains us to pay out its energies in proportion to obligations and opportunities. Sometimes the whole price must be paid down at once. But if life be held at the disposal of God it will make little difference whether it be paid in installments or at one payment. Life is a possession that we must surrender anyway, but we may elect whether it shall be invested in eternal treasure or squandered in temporal gratification.

Esther was shut up to two courses, and both threatened death. Silence and inertness would mean to be overtaken in the general massacre. Attempt at salvation could but anticipate death by a few days, and had the chance of success. There is not much room for choice. Death is the worst that can come, and that will come either way. Esther said, "If I perish, I perish." This is synonymous with those expressions made by the martyr spirits of history. It is the only attitude and expression that will fit the supreme crisis and opportunity. In just such situations Moses said, "Blot me, I pray thee, out of the book which thou hast written," Jesus said, "I hold not My life of any account as dear unto Myself. I am ready to die." Whoever goes upon a great mission must, like the early Christians, take his life in his hands. It is only along that pathway that salvation lies. It is a great price, but often paid for an inferior purpose. Heroism asks for life as the price of patriotism, home and freedom. Ambition demands life for reputation and honor. Convenience and progress do not hesitate to accept life as a price. Our bridges, buildings and tunnels are built with the cost of life. Shall we, then, murmur at the missionary who is willing to risk fever and riot in the interests of eternal salvation? When examples of self-devotion fall into the perspective of history we applaud the martyr spirit. God help us to value and covet it when near at hand.

Esther went with fear and trembling, but not cowardice. Heroism is not foolhardy. To go forward in the face of danger, despite fear, is true courage. Paul ministered in Corinth with much weakness, fear and trembling, but beneath all was the splendid heroism of self-devotion. "If I perish"—but such a spirit cannot perish. It may seem to fall in self-sacrifice, but it does not perish. Some heroes of faith come out unscathed from conflict, they are delivered from the edge of the sword, the force of violence and power of fire. Others are stoned, sawn asunder and killed. But they do not perish. The martyrs torn by lions on the Roman arena were as victorious as Daniel who was delivered. The witnesses who burned at Smithfield were as triumphant as the three men who could not be burned by the seven fold heat of Nebuchadnezzar's furnace. The Huguenots who fell on St. Bartholomew's Day were no less conquerors than Joshua's army. Christ did not perish on the cross. Paul did not perish in Rome. Telemachus did not perish in the Roman arena. Such dying is the highway to life and power.

The Queen asked the forfeited lives of her people. She was related to them and a sufferer with them. From their side she was moved with compassion. From her queenly position she obtained deliverance. This is the object of all mediation. Our Saviour as the man Jesus is touched with the feeling of our infirmities. As the exalted Lord He intercedes to supply our need according to His riches in glory. The privilege of prayer is granted to us, that from the human side we may feel the burden of human sorrow and woe, and so be pressed into an intercession for divine succor. In our weakness we are tempted to abuse this great carte blanche of our Lord. Salome, who received the same overture from a king as did Esther, asked the death of John the Baptist. Many a petition of prayer would end in death if granted. But no carnal, selfish supplication will receive the indorsement of the Lord Christ, and consequently fails.

Then we come to the banquet scene. It is most suggestive. Only the hostess and two guests, but what issues tremble in the balances. Esther is under sentence of death. The dark hour is drawing nigh. Haman, the prime minister, is in glee; he is succeeding most marvelously. Yet in one day all is suddenly reversed. The Queen becomes the author of life and Haman is sent to the gallows built for another. Success may be upon us in the very darkest hour, while failure may be dogging the tracks of the most lightsome heart. Righteousness seems to be worsted in the conflict with evil. Good measures seem to fail, evil ones to triumph. Scrupulous honesty goes to the wall, while trickery and fraud are crowned with success. Virtue is seemingly strangled and vice is robed with royalty. And we are tempted to be envious at the prosperity of the wicked. But we may not pass judgment until the issue is seen. There will come a day when righteousness shall flourish and evil perish. The plots of the world's Hamans, Herods and Judases all miscarry. Sin and evil rot at the core. Righteousness and truth have the quality of immortality.

At the right moment Esther not only stated the plot, but named the adversary and enemy—this wicked Haman. It was an awful crisis. It is always a crisis when contending principles come to the decisive struggle. In every soul there is a Haman who seeks the betrayal and destruction of the spiritual life. In our conflict with this evil self there comes a time when we must be specific in naming the foe. No salvation comes from generalities. This adversary and enemy may wear different names in our disposition. It may be pride, envy, jealousy, bitterness, worldliness, etc. Whatever it may be, it has planned our ruin and waits the moment of execution. If we would save our lives, families, cities and the world we must deal uncompromisingly with the particular Haman who is working destruction. Not until Haman goes to the gallows can life stand secure.

Having seized the supreme opportunity at great risk, Esther finds a great reward. The clerks write the message of life more rapidly than they wrote the sentence of death. The good work is hastened with more speed than the message of woe. Joy supplants sorrow and life comes in the place of death. The harvest of sacrifice is life. We sow in tears, we reap in joy. In this successful mission of Esther the mediatrix we have an adumbration of the salvation wrought out by Jesus Christ. He took His life in His hands. He died and rose again from the dead. He secured a reversal of the sentence of death written against us and proclaims forgiveness of sins and the gift of eternal life. Ours is the privilege first to receive and rejoice in this truth, and then to speed the glad tidings to every creature in all the world. These are our supreme opportunities. They may be shadowed with self-sacrifice, but if they are resolutely seized they will issue in the morning of joy.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR SEPTEMBER 27.

Review of the Topics For the Third Quarter—Read Psalm 8—Golden Text, Psa. xxvii., 1—Topic: Israel Obtaining a King—Summary of Lessons.

"Lesson I." Topic: Israel demanding a king. Samuel was growing old; there was no one to take his place; other nations had kings; Israel wanted to be like the nations around them; the elders came to Samuel and asked that they might have a king; the request displeased Samuel; he took the matter to the Lord; the Lord said, Hearken unto the voice of the people; they had not only rejected Samuel, but they had rejected the Lord; the Lord told Samuel to protest solemnly and show what a king would expect of them.

II. Topic: Israel choosing a king. Saul goes to Samuel seeking information; the Lord told Samuel to anoint Saul to be king; Samuel invites Saul to dine with him; afterwards he anoints Saul; Samuel calls the people together to Mizpeh; told them that they had rejected God; ordered the tribes to arrange themselves for the purpose of casting lots for a king; Saul is chosen; Saul had hid himself; the Lord revealed his hiding place to Samuel; Saul is brought in and the people shouted and said, God save the king.

III. Topic: The consequences of obeying and disobeying God. After his election as king Saul returned to private life, but soon it became necessary to go against the Ammonites, and Saul called the army together and gained a great victory. Samuel then called the people together at Gilgal for the purpose of establishing Saul in the government. Samuel makes his farewell address; speaks of his integrity; recalls Jehovah's past mercies and Israel's ingratitude; confirms his words by a miracle—a thunder storm in harvest time; the people are comforted.

IV. Topic: Disobedience punished. Saul had been king about ten years; he had grown proud and rebellious; he was commanded to utterly destroy the Amalekites; he brought back the best of the sheep and oxen and Agag the king; Samuel met Saul and charged him with disobedience; Saul excused himself and said the people saved the best in order to sacrifice to the Lord; Samuel said, "To obey is better than sacrifice;" Saul is rejected.

V. Topic: The Lord choosing a king. The history of David is begun; Samuel is commanded to go to Bethlehem and anoint one of the sons of Jesse; he fears to go; is told to take a heifer and sacrifice unto the Lord; the elders of the town tremble at his coming; Samuel told them he came peaceably; seven of the sons of Jesse are made to pass before Samuel, but the prophet said the Lord had not chosen them; David is called in from the field and is anointed by Samuel in the presence of his brethren.

VI. Topic: Fighting the Lord's battle. The Philistines are arrayed against Israel; Goliath, the Philistine giant, challenges Saul's army to furnish a champion to meet him; David hears the challenge and offers himself; is first clad in a coat of mail, but lays it aside and takes only his staff and sling and five smooth stones from the brook; the Philistine derided David; David answers him; David slang a stone and smote Goliath in the forehead; David then cut off the head of the giant; the Philistines fled; Israel pursued them.

VII. Topic: The deliverance and prosperity of David. After his victory over Goliath David acted wisely and was promoted; the women sang his praises; Saul became very angry; he watched David's movements with suspicion; feared David would seize the kingdom; tries to kill David, by casting his javelin at him; David escaped; David made captain over a thousand; all Israel and Judah loved David.

VIII. Topic: Jonathan's last intercession for David. To save his life David fled to Samuel; Saul pursued him; David then appealed to Jonathan for assistance; Jonathan loved David and promised to find out what Saul's intentions were; Jonathan soon discovered that Saul intended to kill David; David and Jonathan met at the stone Ezel; according to previous arrangement arrows were shot and David was warned; David and Jonathan then have an affectionate farewell.

IX. Topic: David's noble act. Samuel died and was buried in Ramah; David in exile for six or seven years: Saul pursued him with murderous intent; David's exile a benefit to him in many ways; Saul's life was twice in David's power; David exhibited true nobility by not permitting him to be put to death; David called to Saul from a distance and expostulated with him; Saul admitted his sin and promised to pursue David no longer.

X. Topic: The Israelites defeated. The Philistines fought against Israel; Saul's sons were slain in the battle; the archers pressed Saul hard: he was greatly distressed; asked his armorbearer to kill him; the armorbearer would not; Saul took the sword and took his own life; the armorbearer then took his life; the men of Israel fled; the Philistines came and dwelt in the country; the bodies of Saul and his sons treated with indignity: inhabitants of Jabesh-gilead took the bodies, burnt them, and buried the bones.

XI. Topic: David ascending the throne. David returned from exile; asked direction of God; was told to "go up" to Hebron; those with David located near Hebron; David was anointed king of Judah; he showed kindness to the people of Jabesh-gilead; asked them to recognize his authority; Abner made Ish-bosheth king over the northern tribes; Abner and Ish-bosheth were both assassinated; all Israel came to David and urged him to become their king; he was again anointed and established his capital at Jerusalem.

XII. Topic: Warnings against sinful living. This epistle was written by the Apostle Peter about A. D. 64-66, from Babylon, to the Christians scattered abroad; the true life is the Christ-life; all should forsake sin; intemperance is a deadly evil; all will be judged; Peter urges sobriety, watchfulness, prayer, fervent charity, hospitality, the proper use of gifts. In this lesson we should dwell on the golden text. "Temperance in its true significance is a very broad term, and in its importance ranks third in the constellation of graces, which, according to 1 Pet. 1, are the adornings of true Christian character. Its proper application implies the total abstinence from that which is wrong, and the moderate use and enjoyment of that which is right. It is a mistaken and harmful, but too frequent conception that it means only to abstain from intoxicants. Properly understood it comprehends all the inward impulses and outward acts of life. God's commands are both negative and positive. The first command to the race was, 'Thou shalt not.' Its violation wrecked the race. In like manner wreck follows disobedience to the command, 'Be not drunk with wine.' Retribution will sooner or later overtake the man who indulges, or the nation which indorses the gigantic wrong. In it is excess of every kind—inebriety, criminality, insanity."

Lots of things are done well that are not worth doing at all.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Former Senator Jones, of Nevada, has made his home in New York.

The Crown Prince of Germany is a "fancy skater" of the first order.

M. Rostand, the author, figures among the numerous Humbert victims.

Ian Maclaren, the author, has come out against what he calls "over-education."

Jay Cooke, the venerable financier, always wears a felt hat of a pale fawn color.

The eminent German playwright, Gerhardt Hauptmann, is only forty-one years old.

Lord Milner, the Governor-General of South Africa, has an almost infinite capacity for work.

Ambassador Porter has been elected an honorary member of the Society of the Cincinnati at Paris.

The wife of President Loubet of France is leading the fight against tuberculosis in her country.

Alfred Russell Wallace, who shares with Darwin the honor of establishing the theory of evolution, is over eighty years old.

Emperor William is ambitious to create a monumental structure in his capital city which shall match Westminster Abbey in London.

Sir Frederick Treves, King Edward's physician, says he was always lazy in his student days, and never even took the trouble to try for a prize.

It is said that a memorial hospital to honor the memory of the late Rev. Richard S. Storrs, the eminent Brooklyn preacher, and to bear his name, will be erected in Foochow, China.

As a result of the first year's operation of the Carnegie Relief Fund established at the Carnegie Works, near Pittsburg, by Andrew Carnegie, $48,000 in benefits and pensions for employes were distributed from the fund of $4,000,000 set aside by Mr. Carnegie for the purpose.

SPORTING BREVITIES.

Sheckard has done some very timely hitting of late.

Herman Long is playing a great second base for Detroit.

Frederick Parks' Major Delmar trotted a mile at Syracuse, N. Y., in 2.00½.

Billy Buck won the Charter Oak trotting stakes, of $10,000 in straight heats.

The St. Louis National League Club has released Pitchers Currie and Rhoades.

Catcher Charley Farrell is negotiating for the Worcester franchise in the Eastern League.

Tom Daly says Isbell is the greatest first baseman he ever saw. Well, Daly has seen a few.

There is talk of holding a trotting meeting in Chicago next July, when dash races will make up the daily program.

Miss Elizabeth H. Moore won first prize in the women's singles in the lawn tennis tournament of the Nyack (N. Y.) Country Club.

William C. Whitney's Leonora Loring won the Flight Stakes at the Coney Island Jockey Club's course. The same owner won the stakes last year.

Billy Buck, 2.07¼, the trotting champion of the year, has won $30,600 in stakes and purses, and if he retains his form his winnings will foot up over $50,000.

Africander, winner of the Suburban Handicap and Saratoga Cup, was beaten at the Coney Island Jockey Club race course by The Picket, winner of the American Derby.

The feeling is gaining ground that West Point and Annapolis will meet on the gridiron again this season. At any rate both institutions are going ahead in their preparations as though a game had already been arranged.

LABOR WORLD.

Berlin, Germany, is filled with sweat shops.

Boston (Mass.) bill posters demand a uniform wage scale.

Pattern makers at Milwaukee, Wis., have asked for an increase in wages.

Five thousand men have been locked out in the South Wales tin plate industry.

Portland (Ore.) plumbers demand an increase of wages from $4.50 to $5 per day.

There are 237,185 tailors in England and Wales, of whom 117,640 are females.

There are now more than 12,000 members of trade unions in Indianapolis, Ind.

Stone masons at Minneapolis, Minn., have refused to strike in sympathy with the building laborers.

Tyneside (England) engineers and machinists threaten to strike if the employers refuse to concede an advance in wages.

Stoncutters at Cincinnati, O., are now getting fifty cents per hour. Practically all the contractors have signed the scale.

Scotch iron molders have been authorized by their executive to strike if the threatened reduction of wages is enforced by the employers.

The controversy between the Painters' Union and master painters at Springfield, Mass., which was referred to an arbitration commission, has been decided in favor of the union.

Danger of a strike of 10,000 miners in the mines of Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Indian Territory has been averted. An agreement was reached to take up the wage scale demand.

The working agreement which has prevailed between the master masons of Glasgow, Scotland, and their men for seventeen years has just been renewed. The men get nineteen cents an hour.

Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

MILK.			
The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 2½c. per quart.			
BUTTER.			
Creamery—Western, extra	$ —	@$	20½
Firsts	19	@	20
Seconds	16½	@	18½
State dairy tubs, firsts	18	@	19
Imitation creamery	15	@	17
Factory, thirds to firsts	13½	@	16
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	10⅞	@	11
Small	10¾	@	11¼
Part skims, good to prime	6¼	@	7
Part skims, common	3	@	5
Full skims	1½	@	2
EGGS.			
Jersey—Fancy	25	@	27
State and Penn	25	@	27
Western—Choice	22	@	23
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice, 1902	2 95	@	3 00
Medium, choice, 1902	—	@	2 20
Pea, choice, 1902	2 25	@	2 27½
Red kidney, choice, 1902	3 15	@	3 20
White kidney, choice, 1902	2 65	@	2 70
Yellow eye, choice, 1902	2 80	@	2 95
Lima, Cal., 1902	—	@	2 50
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—Codling, per bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Fancy red, per bbl	2 50	@	3 50
Twenty Ounce, per bbl	1 75	@	2 75
Gravenstein, per bbl	2 00	@	3 25
Greening, per bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Grapes, Del., per carrier	50	@	90
Niagara, per carrier	60	@	75
Concord, per carrier	40	@	65
Pears, Seckel, per bbl	2 50	@	4 50
Bartlett, per bbl	2 00	@	5 00
Huckleberries, per qt	5	@	8
Quinces, per bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Peaches, per basket	40	@	1 25
Plums, per 8-lb. basket	10	@	30
Cranberries, C. Cod, per bbl	5 50	@	6 00
Muskmelons, per bbl	50	@	1 25
Watermelons, per 100	4 00	@	20 00
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, per lb	—	@	13½
Spring chickens, per lb	13	@	13½
Roosters, per lb	—	@	9
Turkeys, per lb	—	@	13
Ducks, per pair	40	@	75
Geese, per pair	90	@	1 25
Pigeons, per pair	20	@	25
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, per lb	15	@	16
Fowls, Western, per lb	13	@	13½
Chickens, State, per lb	10	@	15
Broilers, Phila., per lb	20	@	21
Ducks, spring, per lb	13	@	17
Geese, spring, per lb	—	@	17
Squabs, per dozen	1 50	@	2 75
HOPS.			
State, 1903, choice, per lb	29	@	30
1902, choice, per lb	25	@	26
Common to fair	21	@	23
Pacific Coast, 1903, choice	—	@	29
1902, choice, per lb	25	@	26
Common to fair	21	@	23
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay, prime, per 100 lb	—	@	90
No. 1, per 100 lb	85	@	87½
No. 2, per 100 lb	80	@	82½
Clover mixed, per 100 lb	62½	@	67½
Straw, long rye	—	@	1 00
SUNDRIES.			
Beeswax, prime, per lb	—	@	30
Maple sugar, per lb	9	@	10½
Maple syrup, per gallon	60	@	80
Honey, clover, per lb	11	@	14
Extracted, per lb	—	@	7
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, L. I., per bbl	1 62	@	1 87
Jersey, per bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Sweets, per bbl	2 00	@	3 50
Turnips, per bbl	1 12	@	1 25
Tomatoes, per box	30	@	1 00
Egg plant, per bbl	1 25	@	1 75
Squash, per bbl	75	@	1 25
Peas, per bag	50	@	1 25
Onions, L. I., per bbl	1 25	@	2 00
Conn., white, per bbl	2 00	@	3 00
Orange Co., red, per bag	50	@	1 25
Peppers, per bbl	75	@	1 00
Lettuce, per case	2 00	@	2 50
String beans, per basket	50	@	1 25
Cabbages, L. I., per 100	3 00	@	5 00
Cucumbers, per bushel	75	@	1 25
Cucumber pickles, per 1000	2 00	@	5 00
Lima beans, per bag	1 00	@	2 50
Corn, per 100	75	@	2 50
Celery, per dozen	5	@	40
Beets, per 100 bunches	2 00	@	3 00
Carrots, per bbl	75	@	1 25
Brussels sprouts, per qt	5	@	10
Cauliflower, per bbl	1 00	@	2 50
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter patents	3 90	@	4 30
Spring patents	4 85	@	5 15
Wheat, No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	96
No. 2 red	—	@	87½
Corn, No. 2 white	—	@	59
Oats, No. 2	—	@	41½
No. 2 white	—	@	43
Rye, Western	—	@	62
State	56	@	57
Lard, city	8¼	@	8½
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	6½	@	8½
Calves, city dressed	8½	@	12½
Country dressed	5	@	11½
Sheep, per 100 lb	2 50	@	3 85
Lambs, per 100 lb	5 00	@	6 12½
Hogs, live, per 100 lb	6 20	@	6 30
Country dressed, per lb	8½	@	9½

KILLING FROSTS IN WEST.

Two-thirds of South Dakota Corn Crop Safe—Damage in Colorado.

St. Paul, Minn. — Reports received here show from heavy to killing frosts from Huron, S. D., to North Platte, Neb. Killing frosts at Huron (S. D.), Sioux City (Iowa), North Platte (Neb.) and Bismarck, N. D., are reported. A special from Beresford, S. D., which is the centre of the corn-growing country, reports a killing frost. It is estimated that two-thirds of the crop is safe. Specials from Vermillion and Miller, S. D., say that a killing frost touched in these sections of the State and that corn suffered greatly, although the crop was too well matured to suffer extinction.

Lincoln, Neb.—Frost came to nearly every part of Nebraska, and in the northern and western portions of the State the damage is considerable. In these sections it was sufficiently heavy to kill, while in the eastern and southern portions of the State the frost was light. Garden vegetables were damaged in all parts of the State. Grains were not seriously hurt in any portion of the State.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE "ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

TROUGH CREEK.

Our Protestant brethren are putting a a new roof on Harmony chapel.

W. T. Boring and Clerk Turnbaugh are laid up with fever, not bad as yet.

Richard Chilcott continues much the same but is thought to be growing weaker.

Bert Long purchased a horse last week to take the place of the one he lost a short time ago.

Our schools opened the 14th inst. with three as fine lady teachers as can be found in any one district in the county.

J. O. Smith has the pipe laid to pump the water from the spring to the house which will be a great improvement.

Mrs. Margery Easter, of Ohio, after spending some ten days with her sick father, left for her home on Sunday.

Our old friend Mordecai Chilcote and son Will, of Three Springs, made a business trip through the valley last Monday.

The frequent rains are holding farmers back with their seeding but giving them a good deal of time to care for their apples.

The Arnold-Nensteel wedding and the meeting of the Pomona Grange at Calvin will constitute part of the leading events of the week.

Mrs. J. W. Wright, of Pitcairn, arrived on Sunday to see her sick step-father and we presume to attend the wedding of her sister, Anna Nensteel, which is booked to take place on Wednesday.

A terrapin was found last week on the old David Swope farm, now owned by S. L. Smith, with the letters "R. C., 1864," carved on it. This was likely done by Richard Chilcott, as he and Mr. S. were bothers-in-law and visited each other frequently.

I see in a Huntingdon paper that the survey for the new road from Huntingdon to the mouth of the Raystown branch is nearing completion. This improvement will when completed be a great benefit to the citizens near the mouth of the branch and Trough Creek.

George, son of Leonard Smith, week before last ran the tine of a dungfork into his foot. It started in just behind the ball of the big toe running forward about an inch and a half. Mrs. Miles Smith and his sister Blanche tried to pull it out but failed. Watson Wright, being the nearest neighbor, was called over the telephone and he succeeded in pulling it out, and carried him to the house. His sister Blanche heroically held the handle of the fork up to keep it from hurting worse until Mr. Wright arrived, which was near twenty minutes.

In order to give an object lesson, over a month ago we filled up an ugly mud hole in front of our blacksmith shop that we hated to see people compelled, self included, to drive through or around. We used the soft dirt and weeds that grew by the side of the road close enough that we could pitch the stuff at one cast into the hole. The first man that passed asked if we were making a flower bed. The next was the mail and one of the passengers said if we had got gravel it would have been of some use or better. I failed to understand which he said. The next person was Mr. Ayer, of Calvin, who said it was all right. Through the wet weather that we have had for a month or more this job has stood the test and is today as firm as any road in the valley except where there is solid rock. Now the point that I wanted to and have proven by this is that any filling put on our dirt roads will answer the purpose if the fill is full enough to run the water off. There has been hundreds of dollars wasted by hauling gravel a distance to fill up mud holes where the dirt at the side of the road would have answered the same purpose.

THREE SPRINGS.

Miss Margaret Andrews has returned to Pitcairn.

We have been having fine weather, but a little cool.

Miss Annie Shoe, York, Pa., visited her sister, Mrs. J. A. Stevens, a few days last week.

Charley Mierley and grandmother, of near Cassville, were Sunday visitors to this place.

Misses Edna and Eunice Hockenberry, of Pittsburg, are visiting their parents in this place.

Brook Norris, who has been visiting his mother for some time, returned to Pitcairn last week.

Miss Beulah A. Starr and brother, Eugene, visited relatives in Springfield township last week.

Edgar Jamieson, a salesman of Mapleton, made a business call on our merchants since our last writing.

Clay Weight and family, of Pitcairn, are visiting at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Weight.

Miss Margaret Hudson will leave this week for Philadelphia where she will resume her work as a seamstress.

Our school opened last Monday with Austin C. Peck, of Fulton county, as teacher. The attendance is good.

Mrs. Priscilla Weight and daughter, Miss Lillie, of Huntingdon, visited relatives here a portion of the past week.

Edgar B. Stevens, wife and little daughter left Wednesday on a visit to relatives in Huntingdon, Tyrone and Williamsport.

Miss Maude Cromwell returned to Philadelphia last Thursday after visiting her mother here. Her sister Naomi accompanied her.

John E. Heck and wife, of Manor Station, Pa., were summoned here last week on account of the critical condition of their daughter, Miss Maude.

Bruce T. Bence and wife went last week to Reedsville where they will visit our former pastor of the M. E. church, Rev. Wm. S. Sheaffer and family.

Mrs. Lillian A. Bernhardt, who has been spending the past three months sight-seeing in Alaska, returned to her home in this place last Monday. She reports having had a very enjoyable trip.

S. Scott Woolet, a former passenger conductor on the H. & B. T. R. R., was killed on the railroad near Pittsburg Tuesday, September 15th. At the time of his death was aged 46 years, 10 months and 29 days. His remains were brought to this place and funeral services were conducted in the Baptist church on Friday at 10.30 a. m. Interment was made in the Three Springs cemetery. He leaves to mourn his death a wife and seven children, of Duquesne, also his aged mother, Mrs. Frances Locke, of Maddensville, and three brothers and three sisters. We extend sympathy to the bereaved family.

TODD.

Mrs. Morrison Stevens and daughter Julia, of Altoona, are visiting among their friends in our valley.

Mrs. Lillie Cooper and daughter, of Stonerstown, visited her parents at this place Saturday and Sunday.

The first frost in our valley was visible on the 19th and 20th. It was not enough, however, to injure vegetation.

G. W. Sprow, manager of the Saxton furnace, and his family were guests at the home of Oliver Curfman last Sunday.

Mrs. Charlotte Criswell, of this place, has gone to Franklin county to spend some time with her daughter at that place.

Irvin Heeter and family, of Johnstown, after spending a short time with his parents and friends in this place, have returned home.

Howard Miller, of Altoona, and his sister Gertie, of Pittsburg, have returned to their respective homes after having spent several days with friends here.

We were much pleased the other day to see that our friend Miss Martha Horton, who has been afflicted for so long, was able to be out driving with her sister Mary.

The Trough Creek M. E. Sunday school will hold a picnic at the Grange hall on Saturday, September 26th. Everybody is invited to attend; a good time is anticipated.

Mrs. N. J. Baker and daughter Ethel, of Philipsburg, are spending some time with their many friends and relatives in our valley, it being the place of their birth and former home.

The village of Bagdad is being much improved by the erection of H. D. Taylor's new dwelling house. Lemuel Lane expects to occupy it when completed. James Pincher is putting a stable on his lot, with a number of other improvements throughout the town.

LATTA GROVE.

Nelson Boring, of Mapleton, is hauling coal from Rocky ridge.

Isaac Dell has some of the finest apples we have seen this season.

A head of cabbage weighing thirteen pounds is on exhibition at Latta Grove postoffice.

Miss Verna White, who has been visiting among friends here for some time, returned to her home in Lewistown.

Stomach Trouble.

"I have been troubled with my stomach for the past four years," says D. L. Beach, of Clover Nook Farm, Greenfield, Mass. "A few days ago I was induced to buy a box of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. I have taken part of them and feel a great deal better." If you have any trouble with your stomach try a box of these Tablets. You are certain to be pleased with the result. Price 25 cents. For sale by J. G. Gillam; James O. Heaton, Cassville.

What is Life?

In the last analysis nobody knows, but we do know that it is under strict law. Abuse that law even slightly, pain results. Irregular living means derangement of the organs, resulting in Constipation, Headach or Liver trouble. Dr. King's New Life Pills quickly re-adjusts this. It's gentle yet thorough. Only 25c at B. O'Connor & Sons' store.

MARRIED

PRICE—BANKS—At Mill Creek, Pa., September 16, 1903, by Rev. J. H. Ake, John N. Price and Miss Effie Banks, both of Mill Creek.

CROYLE—SHARRER—At the Mapleton U. B. parsonage, September 16, 1903, by Rev. R. Jamieson, Franklin C. Croyle and Edna E. Sharrer, both of Wayne township, Mifflin county.

RHODES—STINE—At the Mapleton U. B. parsonage, September 18, 1903, by Rev. R. Jamieson, Walter C. Rhodes and Mabel C. Stine, both of Wayne township, Mifflin county.

TATE—BRUMBAUGH—At Mapleton, September 22, 1903, by Rev. J. H. Ake, Charles A. Tate and Miss Lizzie Brumbaugh, both of Mill Creek.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. W. SWOPE
—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—
All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention.
Office on Main street.

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS, Notary Public
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ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
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Pension claims of Ex-Soldiers of Civil and Spanish wars, and claims of widows carefully prosecuted. Office near U. S. Pension Office. Address, Station G. 2m

S. P. STUBBS,
—CARPET WEAVER.—
and dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.
Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

Are You Thinking
Of getting married? If you are buy your wedding ring at Zerby's Jewelry Store, 516 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.

Stage - Route
—BETWEEN—
Cassville - and - Mapleton.
The undersigned will run his hack between Cassville and Mapleton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays leaving Cassville at 7.30 o'clock A. M., and leaving Mapleton at one P. M. unless notified to wait for afternoon trains. The patronage of the public solicited.
J. FRANK PARK.

W. C. WILSON, D. D. S.,
Successor to Dr. G. L. Robb,
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Careful attention given to every branch of the profession. Special attention to Crown and Bridge Work. For painless extraction, NITROUS OXIDE GAS or LOCAL ANÆSTHETICS administered.
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J. H. Brumbaugh, Geo. W. Sanderson,
John Brewster, H. B. Brumbaugh.
Discount Day—Wednesday.
We solicit your account and will give your business prompt, accurate and considerate attention.
Telephone No. 82. 5-28-02-yr.

Our Great Guarantee: Satisfaction or Money Back.

ALL-WOOL CLOTHES FOR BOYS
AT
Lowest Possible Prices.

When we announced some time ago that every suit and pair of pants in our Boys' Department would henceforth be strictly all-wool, some people doubted that we could matntain all-wool quality at these prices:

25c a pair for all-wool pants, $2.50 for an all-wool suit (ages 3 to 16).

But we can and do continue to sell all-wool suits and pants at these prices, well made goods, up to date in style and great for wear. Just try a pair of 25c pants or a $2.50 suit on your boy and see how much wear you get for the money.

Speaking of wear, we can recommend our trousers at $2 as the best wearing trousers made to sell at that price. It'll take you a long time to discover any wear-out to them, and they're handsome enough for business or dress. Stripe effects, dark shades, variety of patterns.

J. G. Isenberg & Son,
Always Reliable.
Huntingdon, Pa.

G. W. Wright. L. M. Dell.
Wright & Dell.
While we do not change our advertisement nor quote prices each week, yet we are changing goods with the seasons, always keeping in line both in goods and prices as our constantly increasing trade will attest.
Our customers find that they can get what they want right here, and they find that our goods are right and our prices are right.
We thank you for your patronage and solicit a continuance of the same.
Very respectfully,
WRIGHT & DELL,
Mapleton Depot, Pa.
August 10, 1903.

May, 1884. B. O'Connor & Sons. July, 1903.
Always First to Reduce Prices.

A Sweep In Shoes.
We find we have many shoes of only one or two pairs of a kind. These shoes we have placed on our counters at one-half price.
50c for $1.00 shoes 75c for $1.50 shoes
63c for $1.25 shoes $1.00 for $2.00 shoes
Men's shoes in numbers 8, 9, 10 only. Ladies' shoes in numbers 2½, 3, 3½ only. Misses' shoes in numbers 11 to 2.
CUT PRICES IN OUR REGULAR STOCK.
Don't miss this sale. It is money in your pocket.
Sugar, 4½c, 5c and 5½c per pound.
Two-Ply Tar Roofing, 75c per roll.
Another lot Lawn Swings, Benches, Porch Chairs and Hammocks.
Corn, Oats and Barley Feed, $1.40; Pure Corn Chop, $1.40; Buckeye Wheat Feed, $1.35; Quaker Dairy Feed, $1.25; Victor Corn and Oats Chop, $1.25. Remember, others charge you more money for 95 lbs.; our sacks guaranteed to weigh 100 pounds.
$5. Will buy 40 yds. seamless matting. Better ones at $6, $7, $8, $10.
$1. Will buy best Screen Doors complete—hinges, pull, etc.
$5. Will buy 20 yards good carpet.
$3.75 Per M for No. 1, 18 inch Hemlock shiugles.
Seven Houses and Lots for Sale,
PRICES $350 TO $1500 EACH.
Also a number of good lots on Upper and Lower Main street, Railroad street and Bridge street.
Any one can buy or build a home nearly as cheap as renting and moving every year.
B. O'Connor & Sons.
Mapleton Depot, Pa., Aug. 4, 1903.

ADVERTISE IN THE ITEM.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Sept. 23, 1903.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 24, 1903.

	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly. Night	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly P.M.
New York:						
W. 23d St. Sta.	7 55	12 10	. . .	. . .	8 55	5 55
Desb's St. Sta.	8 00	12 15	. . .	. . .	9 00	6 00
Cort'dtSt. Sta.	8 00	12 15	. . .	. . .	9 00	6 00
Philadelphia	11 20	4 25	7 10	8 40	11 40	8 25
Washington.	10 40	. . .	. . .	7 50	10 50	7 15
Baltimore	11 55	4 44	. . .	8 52	12 00	8 30

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Harrisburg	2 50	8 00	11 48	11 45	3 10	5 00	11 00
Rockville	. .	8 12	11 59	.	. .	5 12	. .
Marysville.	f3 04	8 17	12 03	. .	. .	5 17	. .
Duncannon	f3 18	8 35	12 16	. .	3 35	5 34	. .
Newport	f3 40	9 05	12 37	. .	3 55	6 02	. .
Millerst'wn	. .	9 14	f12 45	. .	. .	6 12	. .
Thom's't'n	. .	9 25	f12 53	. .	. .	6 22	. .
Port Royal	f4 13	9 43	f 1 07	. .	f4 22	6 39	. .
Mifflin	4 18	9 48	1 11	. .	4 27	6 45	. .
Lewist'n Jc.	4 40	10 14	1 30	1 10	4 46	7 08	. .
McVeytown	f5 02	10 39	1 48	. .	N5 04	7 32	. .
N. Hamilt'n	f5 21	11 01	f 2 04	. .	. .	7 52	. .
Mt. Union	f5 27	11 07	2 08	. .	5 25	7 58	. .
Mapleton.	f5 33	11 13	f 2 14	. .	. .	8 05	. .
Huntingdon	5 50	11 32	2 29	2 01	5 44	8 23	. .
Petersburg.	f6 07	11 47	2 43	. .	. .	8 37	. .
Birm'gham.	f6 35	12 13	3 07	. .	G6 14	8 59	. .
Tyrone	6 42	12 20	3 12	2 40	6 19	9 05	. .
Bellwood	7 07	12 41	3 29	. .	6 37	9 22	. .
Altoona	7 30	1 00	3 45	3 10	6 55	9 40	2 20
Pittsburg	12 10	5 45	8 35	6 55	10 45	1 50	5 35
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.

"N" stops on signal to discharge passengers from Harrisburg and east and south of Harrisburg.

"G" stops on signal to let off passengers from points east and south of Harrisburg, and to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Additional trains leave Harrisburg for Altoona and Pitttsburg as follows: 1.40 a. m., 12.55, 7.15, and 11.55 p. m. daily.

	Week days. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly P.M.
Pittsburg	. .	3 00	3 00	8 00	. .	12 45	4 50
Altoona	5 00	6 25	7 05	11 43	1 45	5 55	9 05
Bellwood	f5 12	. .	7 20	f11 55	1 59	6 10	9 19
Tyrone	5 24	6 47	7 37	12 06	2 16	6 27	9 33
Birm'gham	f5 28	. .	7 43	d12 10	2 22	6 32	h9 38
Petersburg.	f5 46	. .	8 07	. .	2 46	f6 56	. .
Huntingdon	5 57	7 17	8 20	12 37	3 00	7 10	10 12
Mapleton	f6 11	. .	8 36	. .	3 18	7 24	. .
Mt. Union	f6 17	. .	8 42	f12 56	3 25	7 29	f10 32
N. Hamilton	f6 22	. .	8 46	. .	3 32	7 34	. .
McVeytown.	6 40	. .	9 05	f1 16	3 53	f7 51	. .
Lewist'n Jc.	7 00	f8 05	9 27	1 35	4 18	8 10	11 16
Mifflin	7 22	. .	9 48	f1 52	4 42	8 30	f11 37
Port Royal	7 27	. .	9 52	. .	4 48	8 34	. .
Thom's't'n	7 42	. .	10 08	. .	5 07	f8 48	. .
Millerstown.	7 51	. .	10 18	. .	5 17	f8 57	. .
Newport	8 00	. .	10 28	. .	5 29	9 05	. .
Duncannon	8 27	. .	10 52	. .	5 57	f9 29	. .
Marysville	8 44	. .	11 07	. .	6 15	f9 43	. .
Rockville	8 48	. .	11 12	. .	6 22	f9 48	. .
Harrisburg	9 00	9 30	11 25	3 10	6 35	10 00	1 00

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M,	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Baltimore	. . .	12 10	*3 11	6 00	9 45	2 20	. .
Washington	. .	1 15	*4 10	7 15	10 55	3 45	. .
Philadelphia	11 48	12 17	*3 17	6 23	10 20	. .	4 25
New York:							
Desb's St.	2 03	2 53	*5 53	9 30	3 53	. .	7 13
Cort'dt St.	2 03	2 53	*5 53	9 30	3 53	. .	7 13
W. 23d St.	2 15	3 00	*6 00	9 40	. .	. .	7 15
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.

Additional trains are run as under:

Leave Pittsburg 9.00 p. m. daily, Altoona 1.05 a. m., Huntingdon 1.58 a. m.; arrive Harrisburg 4.20 a. m., Philadelphia 7.17 a. m.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 a. m. daily, Altoona 11.08 a. m., Tyrone 11.32 a. m., Huntingdon 12.04 p. m., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., arrive Harrisburg 2.40 p. m., Philadelphia 5.47 p. m., New York 8.08 p. m., Baltimore 6.00 p. m., Washington 7.15 p. m.

*Week days only. "d" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond. "f" stops only on signal, or notice to agent or conductor, to receive or discharge passengers.

"N" stops only on signal or notice to conductor to discharge passengers from Harrisburg and points east and south of Harrisburg.

"m" coach section will stop on signal to discharge or receive passengers.

"h" stops to discharge passengers from East Liberty, Pittsburg and beyond.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction—For Sunbury 7.30 a. m. and 3.00 p. m. week days.

For McClure 6.10 p. m. week days.

For Milroy 7.40 a. m., 1.50 and 4 50 p. m. week days.

For Reedsville 7.40 a. m., 1.50, 4.50 and 5.25 p. m. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 a. m. and 5.55 p. m. week days. Bedford only 8.35 a. m. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield, Curwensville and Grampain, 8.20 a. m., 3 25 and 6.50 p. m. week days, and 8.20 a m. Sundays.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 a. m., 12.25 and 7.00 p. m. week days. 8.10 a. m. Sundays.

For Scotia 7.50 a. m. and 2.50 p. m. week days.

PENNSYLVANIA AND NORTHWESTERN R. R.

Trains leave Bellwood for Punxsutawney 8.00 a. m. and 3.38 p. m. week days, arrive at Bellwood at 11.08 a. m. and 5.39 p. m. week days.

For rates, maps and detailed information, call on Ticket Agents, or address Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, 360 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in Effect June 25, 1903

NORTH	Mail No. 1	Mail No. 3	Irreg. No. 5	Irreg. No. 7
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Robertsdale	6 07	12 40	7 43	4 35
Cook's	6 19	12 52	7 55	4 45
Cole's	6 36	1 04	8 07	4 57
Saltillo	6 59	1 32	8 35	5 19
Three Springs	7 05	1 40	8 43	5 27
* Pogue	7 17	1 50	8 55	5 39
Rockhill	7 32	2 05	9 10	5 51
Shirley	7 47	2 22	. .	. .
* Augh. Mills	7 57	2 31	. .	. .
Mount Union	8 20	2 53	. .	. .
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

SOUTH	Mail No. 2	Mail No. 4	Irreg. No. 6	Irreg. No. 8
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Mount Union	9 00	3 50	. .	. .
* Augh. Mills	9 16	4 05	. .	. .
Shirley	9 25	4 13	. .	. .
Rockhill	9 45	4 33	5 40	2 10
* Pogue	9 57	4 47	5 50	2 20
Three Springs	10 10	5 00	6 00	2 30
Saltillo	10 19	5 19	6 06	2 37
Cole's	10 49	5 49	6 36	3 07
Cook's	11 04	6 01	6 48	3 19
Robertsdale	11 19	6 13	7 00	3 31
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST Irreg. No. 12	Mail No. 10	STATIONS	EAST Irreg. No. 9	Mail No. 11
p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m
5 35	7 20	L. . Rockhill . . A	6 25	4 40
5 28	7 13	. *Blacklog .	6 32	4 47
5 20	7 05	. *Cedar Rock .	6 40	4 55
5 16	7 01	. *Locke Valley.	6 44	4 59
5 10	6 55	. *Shade Gap .	6 50	5 05

Mail trains Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 10 and 11 and irregular trains 9 and 12 run daily except Sunday. Irregular trains 5, 6, 7 and 8 do not run daily, but carry passengers when run.

*Flag stations.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

Has world-wide fame for marvelous cures. It surpasses any other salve, lotion, ointment or balm for Cuts, Corns, Burns, Boils, Sores, Felons, Ulcers, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Chapped Hands, Skin Eruptions; infallible for Piles. Cure guaranteed. Only 25c at B. O'Connor & Sons.

On the Wing—Westward.

MR. EDITOR, Dear Sir:—According to my promise to you and your readers I shall try to fill the space left between my other letters. I left Topeka August 7th at 1.30 P. M. on a Sante Fe train for Los Angeles, California. I took a look at the iron horse that was to haul us up through the states of Kansas and Colorado and found it to be a monster compound engine built by Baldwin Co., of Philadelphia, with driving wheels eighty-four inches high. We had five or six hours daylight ride through the great Kansas wheat belt which fill ones mind with wonder to see what changes time and man have wrought in this land that the geographers taught us in our early school days was part and parcel of the great American desert now producing millions of bushels of wheat. This state alone produces one-seventh of all the wheat grown in the United States. I think that there is more in one field than what our Trough Creek steam threshers could thresh in three months.

At Dodge City time changes one hour so we had our watches fixed accordingly, and another iron horse was hitched in front of our train. Our train consisted of thirteen coaches, two baggage cars and two engines. Night closed in on us and shut out our views. At Trinidad, Colorado, a city lying at the foot of a heavy grade of the Rockies, they added to our train another engine so as to make our train sure and safe while we wended our way upward. We arrived at LaJunta, Colorado, at 3 a. m. In crossing over the Rockies one has many ups and downs. The altitude of Topeka is 885 feet above sea level. We pass out of the state at Coolidge and after we ascended 3841 feet enter Colorado a few miles west of this station, still going upward until Raton Pass is reached, 7608 feet high, the highest elevation on the S. F. R. R., then we descended until we reached Albuquerque, a distant of 243 miles from Raton Pass, where the altitude is 4935, then we began ascending until we reached the Continental Divide, altitude 7257 feet, then we descended to Winslow, Arizona, elevation 4883 feet, from here the road ascended to what is called the Basin, between Flagstaff and Williams, elevation 7000 feet; from here we descended, passing Ashfork, Seligman and Peach Springs, arriving at Needles, altitude 46 feet, a distant of 200 miles from Williams. A grade of almost 7000 feet in so short a winding through narrow gorges, deep down in the bottom of ravines, around curves in the shape of the letter "S," so crooked that when you are on the center of the train you can not see either end. One would almost ask the question "What is moving us forward?" Such is the faint conception of the S. F. R. R. to California.

The stations, towns and cities through Colorado, Mexico and Arizona are so very much different from any that we ever have seen that I began to think that I was traveling through some foreign land. The houses resemble a railroad freight car and are built of daubed brick with dirt roofs. At some stations there are some fine hotels or eating houses. Alvarado at Albuquerque is modeled architecturally in old mission style and it is said to be the finest railroad hotel in the southwest. It is 330 feet long and 190 feet wide with open court, and cost $125,000. One unique feature is a museum where Indian curiosities valued at $75,000 are displayed. They were collected from western tribes. Many Indians are seen at almost every stopping place with their fancy wares for sale.

In passing over or through these three Rocky Mountain states there were many herds of cattle to be seen and some parts thousands of Angora goats in charge of shepherds. What they subsisted on was a puzzle to me, as grass and vegetation in this part of the country was not visible to the passerby. However, it is said that the goats do well where none other could exist and from my observation I believe this to be true.

In passing over this vast mountain range, 1700 miles of railway travel, you do not see any grain or vegetables of any kind growing and you are led to wonder why people live here in this barren land.

I arrived at Los Angeles at 10 a. m. on Monday the 10th, having a continuous ride of almost seventy hours; felt tired and dirty. I hunted up the Nantic hotel, Hart Bros., proprietors, and secured lodging, a most excellent place to stop, rates $1.50 per day. I spent the balance of the day looking at the sights of the city and visited Commerce building. Here you can see samples of the finest fruit grown in California, flowers, vegetables, grasses, minerals, birds, Indian and Spanish relics of every description, also an old cart or wagon made entirely of wood, no iron in its construction, and is said to be 200 years old. It was presented to the Society of Commerce by Capt. Crittender, November 3, 1896. On Tuesday morning I took the Salt Lake and Dom Pedro train for the beach some nine miles distance. Here I embarked on a steamer for a trip which reveals to one the wonders and beauties of the sea. I am sure that I hever saw anything on the land to be compared to the beauty and grandeur of what is to be seen in the sea in this bay. You can see the smallest object fifty and sixty feet under water. One could, without any difficulty, see a brass pin in sixty feet of water. Many fish and objects can be seen in eighty feet of water. Gold fish are very plenty and beautiful. There are also plenty of fish called the cucumber which are worthless as a food variety and the most inanimate of all fish. On our return from this little boat ride we looked through the shops to see what was for sale as souvenirs of the place. The whistle of the steamer sounded "Time is up, all aboard for our return!" I hastily purchased a half dozen mementos, got on board and arrived at our hotel about 9 p. m. We went to San Catalina island, some 28 miles out in the Pacific. It took two hours to reach the island. The isle consists of a fine harbor in the form of a crescent. The town is small, but it has one hotel, some two or three restaurants and a lot of little shops filled with souvenirs made from sea shells. High up on the hills or rocks of the island is a wireless telegraph station where news is received from almost every part of the world and printed in a little book and given to the public to read. The great attraction to this place is a ride out over the ocean in a glass bottom boat. The bathing is also fine. I think almost every visitor to California takes a trip to this island.

Around Los Angeles and through the city are to be found very many fine parks, lawns, gardens of ever-blooming roses and flowers. In the palm groves there are to be found immense trees two and three feet in diameter and 30 and 40 feet high with long boughing branches. They are planted along the public highways and make a very fine appearance. Yes, and the orange and lemon groves in this vicinity are marvels of beauty to any one, at least to those who never saw one. They are as free from grass and weeds as any editor's sanctum in Pennsylvania. I fear this may tire you and your readers so I'll close. My next will be from San Francisco to Denver. J. C. S.

Stop Fires from Spontaneous Combustion.

Damp lampback will ignite from the sun's rays. The same can be said of cotton waste moist with lard or other animal oil. Lampblack and a little oil or water will, under certain conditions, ignite spontaneously. Nitric acid and charcoal create spontaneous combustion. New printers' ink on paper, when in contact with a hot steam pipe will ignite quickly. Boiled linseed oil and turpentine in equal parts on cotton waste will ignite in a few hours under a mild heat, and will in time create enough heat to ignite spontaneously. Bituminous coal should not be stored where it will come in contact with wooden partitions or columns or against warm boiler settings or steam pipes. This coal should not be very deep if it is to be kept on storage for a long period. If piled in the basement of a building it should be shallow and free from moisture, and under good ventilation. That liable to absorb moisture should be burned first. If on fire, a small quantity of water showered on this kind of coal cokes it upon the top and retards any great supply of water reaching the fire, thus necessitating the overhauling of the pile. Iron chips, filings, or turnings should not be stored in a shop in wooden boxes. The oily waste which is not infrequently thrown among them adds to the danger of fire from this source. The sweepings from the machine shop, if kept on hands, should never be placed over iron shavings. This mass of disintegrated iron is enough to incite heat and combustion. Iron and steel filings and turnings when mixed with oil will ignite spontaneously after becoming damp. A steam pipe against wood will cause the latter to ignite spontaneously after being carbonized, particularly if superheated steam enters the pipe, thus increasing the heat temperature.—J. H. L. Coon in Cassier's Magazine.

10-Piece Decorated Toilet Sets at $2.50

A lot of shoes, all kinds at less than wholesale prices. We have a fine line of Queensware, Granite, Tin, Wood, Willow and Nickel ware. Soap (toilet) at 1 cent per cake. Chocolate and Cream Candies at 10 cents per pound at

Yocum's Novelty

Near Postoffice,

Huntingdon, Penna.

William Reed & Sons.

The New Suits for Fall

ARE COMING IN EVERY DAY.

The designers this fall have outdone all previous efforts and have produced styles that will appeal to every woman. There is a touch of newness and originality in every one we are showing.

The long skirted coats have fairly leaped into popularity and the styles we show in both straight and blouse front effects are exceptionally fine.

All suit makers predict the greatest season yet experienced, so you will want a new suit too. Our line contains styles and grades up to $25 to suit any one.

The New Rain Coats

Of Cravenette and Scotch Mixed Shower Proof Cloths are now on display. Every garment is new and of the best style.

All summer lines are being closed out at prices a third to a half less than formerly.

Wm. Reed & Sons,

Huntingdon, Pa.

Prices are Reduced

ALL THROUGH THE STORE.

In order to make room for new goods now coming in, we have reduced prices on all Dress Goods.

Dress Goods that was 25c yd., reduced to 15c yd.
Best Calicos reduced to 5c and 6c per yd.
Ginghams reduced to 5c and 6c per yd.
Muslin, yd wide, from 5c to 8c per yard.

BOYS' SUITS, Ages 5 to 12 Years

Regular prices ranged from $1.25 to $3.50; will be sold regardless of cost. Persons desiring to buy Boys' Suits have the opportunity here of receiving double value for their money. Come early as they will not be here long at tne greatly reduced prices at which we are offering them.

GROCERIES.

Package Coffee,	11c per pound.
Loose Coffee,	15c per pound.
Granulated Sugar,	5½c per pound.
Soft White Sugar,	5c per pound.
EVAPORATED FRUIT.	
Extra Fine Peaches,	10c per pound.
Apricots,	10c per pound.
Best California Prunes	10c per pound.

Visit our store and examine goods. You will find prices right.

Main St J. G. GILLAM, Mapleton.

FOR SALE AT SARIFICE, or will be rented—150-acre farm in Union township, 2½ miles from Mill Creek; 100 acres cultivated, 50 acres timber; together with separate peach orchard and 85 acres timber, good buildings, and abundance all kinds fruit. S. A. ANDERSON, Mill Creek, Pa. 9-2-2mos

FOR SALE—A small farm of about fifty acres in Union township, about one mile from Mill Creek on road leading to Smith valley and Trough Creek valley. Well watered and adopted to fruit or truck farming. House, barn and other outbuildings. Will be sold cheap and on easy terms. For further particulars call on or address, CHARLES W. WEAVER, Mill Creek, Pa. 8-19-2mos

PUBLIC SALE.—The elegant farm belonging to the estate of James Wilson, situate five miles from Huntingdon and one mile from Mill Creek, will be offered at public sale on the premises on October 15, 1903, at 1.30 o'clock. This farm contains 220 acres, about 150 acres cleared and the balance in timber. It has thereon a brick dwelling house and bank barn, good water and two orchards. A good part of the cleared land is good bottom land. Also a tract of timber land adjoining, containing 171 acres and 141 perches and allowance. Over 100 acres of this tract contains oak and pine saw timber. For further particulars and terms of sale see hand bills or address JOHN WILSON or J. R. & W. B. SIMPSON, Huntingdon, Pa.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

MOUNT UNION, PA.

Capital, $25,000. Surplus, $2,500.

Officers:

A. B. Gillam, President.
T. A. Appleby, Vice President.
G. B. M. Kepler, Cashier,

Directors:

A. B. Gillam, T. A. Appleby, C. B. Bush, M. D., Benj. O'Connor, Bruce Yocum, R. B. Campbell, W. G. Ewing, M. W. Isenberg, W. J. Campbell, M. D.

Household individual banks furnished on application.

A general banking business done.

Interest allowed on time deposits.

Drafts issued on the principal commercial cities.

Absolute safety of investment and courteous treatment of patrons are assured to the public, whose patronage is respectfully invited.

FOR SALE—A good milch cow, quiet and gentle. For further particulars call on or address Mrs. E. Werts, Mapleton Depot, Pa. tf

FOR SALE—A good Brick House with seven rooms, lot 50x150 feet, situate in Mapleton Borough. ALSO two lots 50x150, each adjoining the above lot. A good chance either for a home or investment. These lots are all planted with the choicest fruit trees and vines, it being the George Godard homestead. Inquire of or write B. FRANK GODARD, executor, Huntingdon, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of M. P. Truax, deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of M. P. Truax, late of Mapleton borough, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

H. H. SWOPE, Administrator.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Sept. 16, 1903. 6t.

FISHER'S Mother's Bread

Only the best flour and materials are used, and it is

Absolutely Pure,

mixed (like all other bread) by the latest improved mixing machines, which guarantee perfect cleanliness, and baked by only skillful bakers in our modern bake shop. If you have not tried it, ask your grocer or stop our wagons which are on the streets all day.

We will also bake our usual line of Bread and Rolls which it has always been our aim to have pure, clean and wholesome.

As to cakes, would say they are made by skilled bakers, and only fresh country butter and eggs are used.

Ask for and eat Fisher's Mother's Bread.

Fisher's Penn Street Bakery, Huntingdon, Pa.

Protecting Migrating Birds.

Bird lovers here will be interested to note that the birds have a friend in high places in Egypt. The Minister of the Interior there has made a laudable endeavor to limit, if not to suppress, the wholesale capture and slaughter of singing birds. Henceforward the catching of them with nets is to be permitted only at a distance of 1000 metres from the seashore. It has been the practice of the bird dealers to spread their nets in the autumn along the shores, as near as possible to the sea, so as to entrap the little creatures directly they arrive upon the land, exhausted with their long flight across the ocean. The birds will have a chance, under the new regulation, to enjoy their well-earned rest after their journey, and to recruit their powers for a flight further inland. Bird catching with lime twigs has also been prohibited under penalty, as well as the transport and sale of the small birds locally known as "beccafigues."

A Death-Feigning Plant.

That certain insects, birds, mammals and reptiles habitually pretend to be dead when danger threatens them is a well known fact; but it is generally believed that this stratagem is resorted to only by animals. In South America, however, there is a plant—a species of mimosa—which resorts to death feigning, evidently for the purpose of preventing grass eating animals from eating it. In its natural state this plant has a vivid green hue; but directly it is touched by a human finger or by any living animal it collapses into a tangle of apparently dead and withered stems.—London Globe.

American Adaptability.

Lady Curzon, the Vicereine of India, stands as a shining example of the facility and the adaptability of the American woman. Occupying a position which brings her in continual contact with Royalty, she bears herself with as much dignity and distinction as if she had been born to the purple. No daughter of the reigning house of Great Britain could sustain herself in the place of Lady Curzon with more admirable poise than she exhibits in all of the great functions in which she is called to figure.—Kansas City Star.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. Itacts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

German Glass Industry.

The German glass industry to-day comprises 400 factories, which give employment to 35,000 workmen. Their combined output was valued last year at nearly $30,000,000. The manufacture of glass in Germany dates back to Roman times.

There is nothing like a wet blanket to distinguish the fire of enthusiasm.

Mrs. Tupman, a prominent lady of Richmond, Va., a great sufferer with woman's troubles, tells how she was cured.

"For some years I suffered with backache, severe bearing-down pains, leucorrhœa, and falling of the womb. I tried many remedies, but nothing gave any positive relief.

"I commenced taking **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** in June, 1901. When I had taken the first half bottle, I felt a vast improvement, and have now taken ten bottles with the result that I feel like a new woman. When I commenced taking the Vegetable Compound I felt all worn out and was fast approaching complete nervous collapse. I weighed only 98 pounds. Now I weigh 109½ pounds and am improving every day. I gladly testify to the benefits received."—Mrs. R. C. Tupman, 423 West 30th St., Richmond, Va.—*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

When a medicine has been successful in more than a million cases, is it justice to yourself to say, without trying it, "I do not believe it would help me?"

Surely you cannot wish to remain weak and sick.

Mrs. Pinkham, whose address is Lynn, Mass., will answer cheerfully and without cost all letters addressed to her by sick women. Perhaps she has just the knowledge that will help your case—try her to-day—it costs nothing.

CHIEF OF POLICE KILLED

He and a Captain Shot by an Angry Detective.

AWFUL TRAGEDY IN INDIANA

Culmination of a Feud That Has Distracted the Police Force of Evansville, Ind.—After Shooting the Chief and Captain, the Detective Kills Himself Beside Bodies of His Victims.

Indianapolis, Ind.—For several years the Police Department of Evansville has been distracted by petty feuds among the patrolmen and detectives, and when the recent riots occurred these jealousies were potent in rendering the department inefficient.

It has been customary for one set of men and detectives to belittle the work of the other, and there have been occasions when criminals have escaped justice because of the efforts of one faction to circumvent the other.

These conditions culminated in a terrible tragedy, in which Thomas Hutchens, a detective, shot and fatally wounded Frederick Houke, Chief of Police, and Captain Frederick Brennecke. Jacob Lutz, a butcher, of Boonville, was a bystander.

One of the bullets intended for Brennecke penetrated Lutz's lung, and the doctor, who arrived a few minutes later, reported that he was fatally wounded. After dealing death to these three men, Hutchens fired a bullet into his own temple and fell dead.

Early in the evening Hutchens reported at headquarters and asked Captain Brennecke to excuse him from duty, as he was sick. Instead, Brennecke ordered him to go to the Fair Grounds, where an entertainment was in progress.

When Chief Houke arrived Hutchens made a similar request, but the Chief sustained the captain, and Hutchens left, muttering something against the two officers.

He went to the Fair Grounds and entered the German village, where he was telling his troubles to a friend when Captain Brennecke and Chief Houke entered.

"There's two men that I'm going to get even with," said Hutchens to his friend, and as he spoke drew a revolver. A shot rang out. Brennecke groaned and reeled. Hutchens heard the groan and it seemed to please him.

He dashed toward Brennecke and fired again. The bullet went into the captain's arm. The first shot had torn his lung. The captain fell in a heap as Chief Houke, who was a dwarf beside the massive Hutchens, ran toward the murderer to prevent another shot.

Hutchens turned upon the Chief and fired. Houke staggered and fell. The bullet entered his breast.

Patrolman Crowe sprang upon Hutchens, but the big detective threw him off as though he were a child. Another shot rang out and Lutz, the butcher, fell with a bullet in his breast. He was an innocent bystander, one of a hundred in the tent.

He is a Councilman at Boonville, his home. While Crowe was readjusting himself for another attempt to quiet the murderer, the crowd of men and women in the tent were thrown into a panic and shrieks and groans filled the air.

Houke, Brennecke and Lutz lay in pools of blood upon the sawdust bed of the "Village." Hutchens ran to the door, and with a cry that no one would ever see him tried, placed the revolver to his own head and fired, killing himself instantly.

O. P. DEXTER ASSASSINATED.

Shot Near His Summer Home in Franklin County, N. Y.

Malone, N. Y.—Orrando Perry Dexter, about fifty years old, a resident of Norwalk, Conn., and the only son of Henry Dexter, for many years President of the American News Company, was shot and killed while driving, half a mile from his summer home, which is seven miles from Santa Clara, N. Y., the nearest telegraph office. It is a lonely spot in the woods and no one is known to have seen the shooting.

Mr. Dexter has been for years engaged in litigation with property holders in that part of Franklin County, and owns large tracts of land in the towns of Dickinson, Santa Clara and Waverly. He has made many bitter enemies and it is said had been warned many times by his friends that his life was in danger, but he always said he could take care of himself. His father lives in New York City.

SUICIDE FOLLOWED CONFESSION.

U. S. Deputy Marshal Was Implicated in Plot.

San Francisco, Cal.—W. P. Gamble, the United States deputy marshal who confessed complicity in a plot to substitute old Chinese for young Chinese who had been ordered deported, committed suicide in Buena Vista Park by sending two bullets into his brain.

Rather than face the disgrace of a trial and possible conviction in the Federal courts he left his young wife and killed himself.

Several days ago Gamble confessed his part in the scheme to defraud the Government to United States Attorney Woodworth and United States Marshal Shine, thinking that he was assuming the role of State's evidence, thereby saving himself from punishment.

Polo Ball Kills L. F. Swift's Son.

Nathan Swift, son of Louis F. Swift, the millionaire packer, died in Chicago from the effects of a blow on the temple with a polo ball at Onwentsia Field during a game.

SENATOR GREEN'S ARREST

New York Politician Accused of Complicity in Postal Frauds.

He is Charged With Paying Bribes in Order to Furnish Time Recorders to Government.

Binghamton, N. Y.—Senator George E. Green, President of the International Time Recording Company and Chairman of the Republican County Committee, was arraigned, before United States Commissioner Charles S. Hall on two indictments recently found against him by the Federal Grand Jury in Washington, charging Mr. Green jointly with George W. Beavers, of Brooklyn, with conspiracy to defraud the United States Government and charging Mr. Green with giving bribes to Beavers.

The Government was represented by United States District Attorneys G. B. Curtiss and T. L. Arms and by Inspector Mayer. Mr. Green was represented by James T. Rogers, the Broome County Assemblyman and Republican leader on the floor of the Assembly.

A plea of not guilty was entered to both of the indictments and bail was set in $5000 on each indictment, Jonas M. Kilmer qualifying as surety.

A formal examination into the charges brought against Mr. Green will be held before Commissioner Hall. Mr. Green will at that time be represented by John B. Stanchfield, a Democratic attorney, of Elmira, and T. R. Tuthill, of this city. The indictment recites that Green, as President of the International Time Recording Company, undertook to furnish and did furnish, large numbers of time recorders to the Postoffice Department through George W. Beavers, and in so doing committed several offenses against the United States.

The indictment then sets forth that Green and Beavers, on December 11, 1901, entered into an unlawful agreement, whereby Green undertook to pay Beavers ten per cent. of all sums paid to the Time Recording Company for all clocks and supplies furnished the Government, and that on the same day Green gave to Beavers a personal check for $325, drawn on the Knickerbocker Trust Company, of New York, to influence Beavers' decision to the detriment of the United States.

It is further charged that on January 13, 1902, Green gave to Beavers a draft on the Seventh National Bank of New York for $381.18; another check on April 26, 1902, for $418.36, and another on October 8, 1902, for $842.88.

The second indictment is worded much the same as the first and contains eleven counts.

The fourth count sets forth that Green and Beavers conspired on December 18, 1901, by sending out an official letter notifying certain officers that time recorders had been ordered for them, the letters having been unlawfully signed with Beavers' initials.

The tenth and eleventh count deals with a check for $1042.88, which, it is alleged, was given to Beavers by Green on behalf of the Time Recorder Company on October 8, 1902.

Senator Green has been Chairman of the Broome County Republican Committee for eight years and served two terms as Mayor of Binghamton. He is the general manager of the Yaqui Paper Company of Mexico, with offices in New York; is the owner of the Doremus Stamp Cancelling Company of Washington, which has figured prominently in the recent Postoffice Department investigations; is the President of six or eight large industrial corporations, director in about a dozen others, and in many ways has for years been the most prominent business man of this city.

WOMAN KILLED A BRIDE.

Jealousy Probably Was the Cause of a Tennessee Crime.

Nashville, Tenn.—The wife of John E. Wilson, a detective, was shot and killed at her home, and Miss Louisa Cunningham is in jail charged with the murder. Several years ago Wilson married the sister of Miss Cunningham, who went to live with them and continued to make her home with her brother-in-law after the death of her sister.

Wilson married Miss Alice Carey, of Louisville, and brought his bride to Nashville.

No cause is known for the deed other than the statement made by Miss Cunningham that providence directed her to commit the crime. She was probably jealous.

CAR RAN 105 MILES AN HOUR.

Highest Speed Ever Attained Reached on German Road.

Berlin, Germany.—An electric car ran at the rate of 106 4-5 miles per hour on the Zossen military road, said to be the highest speed ever attained, but engineers in charge expect 125 miles per hour will be reached.

It was found last year when a speed of 99½ miles was reached that the 70-pound rails and ordinarily ballasted roadbed would not stand the strain. Since then the roadbed has been reconstructed with broken basalt and closely set with pine ties faced with oak, so as to have the springiness of the pine and the hardness of the oak. The new rails are a little over 100 pounds.

Mysteriously Killed in a Bedroom.

Lawrence F. Adams, twenty-one years old, was shot and killed by William H. Reed, aged twenty-eight, a clerk in the Atlantic City postoffice, at their home in Atlantic City, N. J. The shooting took place in Adams' room on the third floor of the house. Reed was arrested. He says the shooting was accidental. The police say, however, that they have been informed that the men quarreled before the shooting.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Holmes Conrad and Charles J. Bonaparte presented their report on the investigation of the Tulloch charges to the Attorney-General.

It was learned that no New York City banks were on the list of additional depositories to which will be allotted $4,000,000 of Government funds.

It was said in Washington that Charles J. Bonaparte, who will conduct the inquiry into the Indian lands scandal, would ask Mr. Bristow for the aid of postoffice inspectors.

Postmaster-General Payne issued a statement defending his removal of Miss Todd.

Charles J. Bonaparte was selected by the Department of the Interior to be special prosecutor in the Indian land fraud investigation.

The bail of August W. Machen, against whom there are thirteen indictments for postal frauds, was raised from $20,000 to $30,000.

Secretary Moody, after paring bureau estimates, will ask Congress for more than $100,000,000 for the Navy.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

The Philippines Government informed the War Department that David P. Barrows, of California, has been appointed General Superintendent of Education in the Philippines. E. H. Bryan, of Indiana, whom he succeeds, was obliged to return to the United States to preserve his health.

The Director of the Mint purchased 75,000 ounces of silver for Philippine coinage.

The Mint Bureau purchased 300,000 ounces of silver for account of the Philippuine coinage, at an average of 57.84 cents an ounce, delivered in San Francisco.

The first bale of Porto Rican cotton exported in forty years was shipped from San Juan, consigned to a Porto Rican firm in New York City.

DOMESTIC.

In an altercation between Russell Sherill, on the one side and Thomas and Chal White on the other, Sherill was almost instantly killed in Rowan County, N. C.

One child died and six other members of the family of William Grower, of Cresse, Wis., were very ill from eating canned meat.

Burglars secured $1049 in cash from the safe in the Wells-Fargo express office at Santa Barbara, Cal.

The safe of the Douglass State Bank at Enid, Okla. Ter., was blown open and over $5000 taken.

Commissioner Richards, of the General Land Office, dismissed Chief Clerk W. E. Murphy, of the Surveyor-General's office, in Arizona, for irregularities.

The Canadian patrol steamer Petrel lifted about $2000 worth of nets in Lake Erie belonging to Americans, claiming they were over the boundary.

After killing his daughter-in-law, who had been divorced from his son, William Howe, at Noblesville, Ind., killed himself.

In spite of a slight mishap the new cruiser Maryland was launched at Newport News, Va.

It is believed that at least twenty persons perished in the hurricane which struck Florida.

A statue of President McKinley was unveiled in Toledo, Ohio; Senator Fairbanks made the address.

By the explosion of 1000 pounds of dynamite in a freight car at West Bay City, Mich., two men were killed and three others were injured.

Dr. William Brandt was shot dead by his son-in-law, William A. Hoffman, near Mayestown, Ill.

The underwriting syndicate in United States Realty dissolved at New York City, having lost fifty per cent. on the deal.

Victor Smith applied to the School Board of New Jersey for permission to send his boy to school barefooted.

Clark Wilson, a young artist from Kentucky, despairing of success, committed suicide at New York City.

Burglars secured $3800 cash from the safe of Engineer Frank Bailey, at Cairo, Mich.

FOREIGN.

Advices from London said that the efforts of the Powers in case of a war between Bulgaria and Turkey would be devoted to avoiding an active part in the struggle.

France has decided to send at once a cruiser to Turkish waters.

Dowager Queen Margherita of Italy is being carefuly guarded because of threatened assassination.

Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria announced that he will never give up his rights as supreme commander of the army.

Fierce riots between Jews and Christians in Russia resulted in many deaths.

The British Foreign Office stated that there was no necessity for the appointment of a Borneo Commission.

Advices from Marseilles, France, said that thirteen deaths from plague had occurred.

Turkish beys complained of the excesses of the Albanian troops in Adrianople.

The Colombian Senate passed a vote of censure on the Government for its appointment of Domingo Obaldia as Governor of Panama. The House of Representatives rejected a similar resolution.

The Czar asked for two months' time to select arbitrators in the Venezuelan cases at The Hague.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Many theories are excellent until you try to reduce them to practice.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, soften the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

The hardest work some people have to do is looking for a good time.

Money refunded for each package of Putnam Fadeless Dyes if unsatisfactory.

Does success make the optimist, or does the optimist make success?

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds—John F. Boyer, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

Hope is often a poor apology to an aching heart or an empty stomach.

Poorly?

"For two years I suffered terribly from dyspepsia, with great depression, and was always feeling poorly. I then tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and in one week I was a new man."—John McDonald, Philadelphia, Pa.

Don't forget that it's "Ayer's" Sarsaparilla that will make you strong and hopeful. Don't waste your time and money by trying some other kind. Use the old, tested, tried, and true Ayer's Sarsaparilla. $1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

Ask your doctor what he thinks of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. He knows all about this grand old family medicine. Follow his advice and we will be satisfied.

J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Ships For War and Peace.

Those unfamiliar with the differences in the construction of ships made for war and peace may wonder that the speed of 13.1 knots an hour maintained by the Kearsarge is a cause for jubilation when passenger steamers make more than twenty knots. The passenger ship, being built for speed, is given a length ten times her beam measurement, while in the floating battery the proportion is but five to one. The "liner" uses 25,000 to 37,000 horse-power, while the Kearsarge uses but 6500. The Kearsarge made in her official trials 16.84 knots, but she was then greased for the occasion; every lump of coal used had been sorted out by the builders, and a crew, every man an expert, employed regularly in trials, sustained that speed for but four hours and in smooth water.

A Washita Turtle.

A fisherman living near Ravia, I. T., caught a monster turtle in the Washita. The reptile weighed seventy pounds and was three and one-half feet long from snout to end of tail. Its shell was two feet by eighteen inches. It easily walked alone with a full grown man standing on its shell. Its head was very large and its jaws possessed of tremendous power. It was of the loggerhead or hard shell variety and so old that little horns had grown out from its shell and about over its skin.—Kansas City Journal.

A Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

Several Chinese merchants have established a Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Hang-Chow. A prominent native trader has been appointed President of the institution, which is the first of its kind in the Celestial Empire.

The investment in pleasure yachts in America is about $50,000,000 and the annual cost of their maintenance is about $6,000,000 a season. When a steam yacht is chartered the price usually is $10 a month per yacht ton.

Tried by Time.

Eugene E. Lario, of 751 Twentieth avenue, ticket seller in the Union Station, Denver, Col., says: "You are at liberty to repeat what I first stated through our Denver papers about Doan's Kidney Pills in the summer of 1899, for I have had no reason in the interim to change my opinion of the remedy. I said when first interviewed that if I had a friend and acquaintance suffering from back ache or kidney trouble I would unhesitatingly advise them to take Doan's Kidney Pills. I was subject to severe attacks of back ache, always aggravated if I sat long at a desk. It struck me that if Doan's Kidney Pills performed half what they promised they might at least help. This induced me to try the remedy. It absolutely stopped the back ache. I have never had a pain or a twinge since."

A Free Trial of this great kidney medicine which cured Mr. Lario will be mailed to any part of the United States on application. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

OVER 100 VICTIMS OF GALE

Ruin to Coast Commerce Will Amoun to Millions of Dollars.

SCORES OF VESSELS FOUNDER

British Steamer Mexicano Wrecked Off the Florida Coast, and Only Five of the Crew Survive—Fulton Market Fleet Badly Crippled, Suffering the Loss of Fifty Men—The Storm's Aftermath.

New York City.—Flags are flying at half mast on seas from Maine to the Florida coast out of respect to the memory of over 100 brave men who lost their lives in the late death-dealing hurricane. The damage that has been wrought to coastwise commerce is almost inestimable. The fleets of every fishing port from Gloucester to the Delaware Capes have been crippled almost beyond repair. Hundreds of small craft have gone down and the losses suffered by yachtsmen will reach far up into the hundred thousand dollar mark.

But seven survivors out of a crew of twenty-three live to tell the story of the foundering of the British steamship Mexicano off the Florida coast.

The twenty-eight schooners in the New York fishing fleet at Five Fathoms Bank paid the tribute of over half a hundred lives to the storm king and four of the vessels will never again return to port. The gale was the most terrific ever encountered by the Fulton Market men off the Delaware Capes. Nearly every mast was broken on the crippled vessels that returned to port and the sails were torn to ribbons.

Fourteen out of a crew of sixteen men on the Gloucester fishing schooner George F. Edmunds perished in the breakers off Pemaquiel Point, Maine.

The schooner Sadie and Lillian struck only an hour later and the life of Captain Hardy helped to swell a death roll that has known no parallel along the Atlantic coast for years.

Some of the vessels of the New York fishing fleet staggered into port here and brought word of the terrible disaster. Most of the vessels which arrived were badly crippled. William Armstrong, mate of the schooner A. M. Baston, which lost her captain, John Morgan, and a member of the crew named Peterson, and four schooners, carrying forty-eight men, sunk at the banks. All on board perished.

These schooners reported as having sunk are the Genevieve Mertes, the Lulu B. Fennell, the F. B. Miller and the Emily. Each carried twelve men.

There were twenty-eight schooners in the fleet which the storm struck. The Esther and Anita reported the loss of her captain, Silas B. Latham, of Noank, Conn., and two members of the crew, Lewis Wilcox and George Pierson.

All the small boats in the whole fleet were smashed. Armstrong, the mate of the Baston, said he saw one schooner founder, and it was feared that this vessel was the Sunshine, chartered by A. H. Haff. She had sixteen men in her crew.

The hurricane struck the fleet shortly after 8 o'clock a. m. and the schooners were tossed about like corks. Captain Latham, of the Esther and Anita, which is owned by William H. Rogers, of Fulton Market, ordered the sail set and went to the wheel himself. They had only gone a short distance, however, when the mast of a sunken vessel, which was protruding above the water, caught the bow of the Esther and Anita and turned her over on one side. Almost at the same time a huge wave washed the captain and Lewis Wilcox and George Pierson overboard. Quickly righting herself the Esther and Anita sped away with the wind.

The Baston is owned by Kingsland & Comstock, of Fulton Market, and is an eighty-ton boat. She was lying under a double reef foresail at the time the storm struck. Captain Morgan ordered the crew to haul in the cable and started for the wheel. Just then the boat shipped a sea, which carried the captain and "Ned" Peterson overboard. They were quickly lost sight of, and the remainder of the crew were compelled to cling to the vessel in order to save their own lives.

Steamer Founders With Twenty-one Men.

Norfolk, Va.—The British steamer Roxby, Captain Shields, which arrived here from Port Inglis, has on board Domingo Ballo Reyarberay, one survivor of the crew of twenty-two men on the British steamship Mexicano, which foundered with all on board off the Florida coast. Reyarberay caught a piece of wreckage and managed to keep up until he was seen by the Roxby and rescued.

The Mexicano left Philadelphia with 800,000 gallons of refined petroleum in bulk. She was running on a time charter for the Standard Oil Company. She was built at Sunderland and hailed from Middlesboro, England. Captain King resided in West Philadelphia.

The torpedo boat Lawrence arrived from the north with her bow plates buckled and smashed and a foot of water in the aft engine room and officers' quarters. She was hit by a storm off the Delaware Breakwater.

Fifteen Gloucester Fishermen Drowned.

Damariscotta Me.—Fifteen men lost their lives in the violent gale which raged off the coast during the night. The Gloucester mackerel seining schooner George F. Edmunds, in command of Captain Willard G. Poole, the owner, struck on the eastern end of Pemaquid Point and was smashed to pieces. Fourteen of the crew of sixteen men perished in the breakers.

The schooner Sadie and Lillian, Captain Hardy, of Prospect, bound from Prospect Bay to Boston, struck on the western side of Pemaquid Point and had her bottom knocked out on the rocks. Captain Hardy was drowned, but his crew of two men were rescued.

Atlantic City Boardwalk Clear.

Atlantic City, N. J.—Several hundred men were engaged in cleaning up the wreckage left by the storm and in repairing damages. The Boardwalk was cleared of wreckage in the afternoon. There is no regret over the destruction of most of the pavilions, which were cheap affairs. The resort and the authorities have been fighting to have them removed for several years. New structures must conform to the new building regulations, which provide for substantial and ornamental affairs. Contracts for repairing damages just placed amounted to $30,000. The injury to the city crematory will require $5000 to repair.

Loss on North Jersey Coast $25,000.

Asbury Park, N. J.—The destructive storm returned the following day to the scene of devastation. No serious results, however, followed the blow. The debris incident to the hurricane was cleared from the streets and the wrecked summer pavilions on the Boardwalk were piled in heaps on the roadside. Two cottages in Bradley Beach were thrown from their foundations by the force of the wind. The escape of the Asbury Park Boardwalk is regarded as almost miraculous. The new walk is 16 feet nearer the ocean than the old one. The waves beat against it with terrific force, and only a rapid subsiding of the storm saved the structure. It is estimated that the damage done on the North Jersey coast will aggregate $25,000.

Saw Twenty-three Yachts Sink.

Barnegat, N. J.—A party of fishermen from Asbury Grove had a thrilling experience here during the gale in the bay. They took refuge on a pier which tottered under the violence of the storm. Every minute they expected the pier to collapse. They looked out on the bay and counted twenty-three yachts go down under the fury of the gale. The beautiful new $18,000 yacht owned in Mt. Holly broke from her moorings in Seaside Park, crashed into the pier and sank to the bottom. Another yacht was driven into the railroad bridge. The castaways finally reached the shore by crawling over the broken timbers.

Plate Glass Men Lose Heavily.

New York.—Plate glass insurance companies are heavy losers by the storm which swept over New York and New Jersey. Claims for broken windows and doors were coming in from all over the city. A vast amount of plate glass was wrecked in the stores throughout Manhattan Island, and Brooklyn also suffered in this respect. Reports from towns in Connecticut indicate serious losses for the companies, and Atlantic City is expected to swell the general fund to a large extent.

BRITISH CABINET CRISIS.

Colonial Secretary Chamberlain Surprises Politicians by Resigning.

London.—Unable to accept the halfway policy of protection advocated by Premier Balfour, Colonial Secretary Joseph Chamberlain resigned from the Cabinet and his resignation was at once accepted by King Edward.

With him, but for different reasons, went the Chancellor of the Exchequer, C. T. Ritchie, and Lord George Hamilton, Secretary for India.

There was a feeling during the day that King Edward's influence might avert the break, but either he failed or did not choose to exert what power he might have to hold the ministry together.

Any suggestion that Secretary Chamberlain would retire would have been laughed at, but now it is a fact and in view of the generally accepted idea that he would retain his portfolio, his resignation has come like a thunder clap to all political sections. Party lines are swept away and new ones may be drawn as Chamberlain directs.

It is certain he will not retire from public life. He has been too prominent for that, wherefore arises the opinion that he will ally himself with neither side, as at present constituted, but will rally all the support he can, being able to count upon almost the solid Irish vote when he confines himself wholly to fiscal matters.

Secretary Chamberlain has urged his colleagues in the past few days to appeal to the country on the preferential trade issue, admitting that they would be defeated, but maintaining that six months of weak government by Liberals would put his party back in power with improved standing.

With the announcement of the several resignations was made public correspondence leading up to the break in the Cabinet.

PARDONS PEONAGE CONVICTS.

President Orders Release of Two Men Who Pleaded Guilty.

Washington, D. C.—The President has granted unconditional pardons to George D. and Barancas F. Cosby, convicted at Montgomery, Ala., of violation of the peonage law.

They were indicted for holding Pike Swanson in a condition of peonage, pleaded guilty on June 30, 1903, and on the same day were sentenced to imprisonment for a year and a day. A few days ago they were released on telegraphic instructions from the Department of Justice.

The President granted the pardons on the recommendation of Judge Jones, who sentenced the prisoners.

Salisbury Left $1,551,680.

The probating of Lord Salisbury's will at London showed that he left an estate valued at $1,551,680. Lord Salisbury made no public bequests, the property all going to his family.

BALFOUR ON FISCAL REFORM

The Premier's Plea For a Change in the British Policy.

GOVERNMENT WILL NOT DISSOLVE

Publication of a Pamphlet on the Subject of "Insular Free Trade" Said to Mean That Balfour and Chamberlain Will Work Together For the Proposed Fiscal Changes—Views of the Premier.

London.—Premier Balfour has issued the advance sheets of a pamphlet on the subject of "Insular Free Trade," in which he presents at length arguments in favor of a change in Great Britain's fiscal policy. In introducing the pamphlet Mr. Balfour says his purpose in issuing it is that it would be impossible to put all the important points of this question within the limits of a single speech.

The Premier points out that as a result of England's policy of retaining a fiscal policy made for a free trade country in a world of free traders, not for a free trade country in a world of protectionists, the rate of her export trade has not increased, and in fact has seriously diminished. Compared with past years some departments show no increase, while others show symptoms of decay.

The Premier asserts that there is no reason to expect an improvement. Meanwhile Germany, America, France, Russia and even Great Britain's self-governing colonies continue to build up a protective interest within their borders.

Mr. Balfour says the mistakes made by the free traders half a century ago have left Great Britain bearing all the burdens and enjoying only half the advantages which should attach to the Empire. He devotes considerable space to the effect of protection upon combinations in countries in which protection exists.

This, the Premier points out, is to the disadvantage of the British manufacturer, who is unable to compete with the manufacturer who is able to sell abroad at a lower price than he charges for the same article at home. He gives an instance of German steel in this particular, saying that it is selling cheaper in England than the English manufacturer can possibly produce it.

Mr. Balfour declares that the optimists who advocate a continuance of the free trade policy in place of the injury worked by protection on Great Britain's interests are foolish and their arguments little short of reckless. He concludes:

"It cannot be right for a country with free trade ideals to enter into competition with protectionist rivals self-deprived of the only instrument whereby their policy can conceivably be modified. The most essential object of our national efforts should be to get rid of the bonds in which we have gratuitously entangled ourselves. The precise manner in which we should use our regained liberty is important, yet after all, only a secondary issue."

The publication of the pamphlet after the Cabinet had failed to agree on the proposed fiscal policy is taken to mean that the Government will stand, that the Colonial Secretary will not resign, and that the Premier will retain the leadership of the modified tariff cause, for which the way may be opened by the appointment of a royal commission.

AIRSHIP ONLY A MODEL.

Paper-Covered Affair is What Irvington, Ind., Saw.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The announcement by many prominent citizens of Irvington that they had seen an airship a few days ago caused great excitement here. A number of well-known business men offered to make affidvits that they had seen two men in it; one said he had called to them.

At noon the following day, in a field several miles from Irvington, some boys found a large, torpedo-shaped, paper-covered affair, with a canopy and two dummy figures in it. It is thirty feet long and is believed to have been a model of an airship upon which some local mechanics were working.

SUICIDE DUE TO SHAME.

Military Attache of Chinese Legation Kills Himself in San Francisco.

San Francisco, Cal.—The suicide of Tom King Yung, Military Attache of the Chinese Legation at Washington and secretary of the acting Chinese Consul-General here, has greatly excited the prominent Chinese of San Francisco. He left letters saying he could not stand the shame of a threatened trial in the police court for an offense with which he was charged.

Yung was arrested Friday in the street. He resisted arrest, as he held that his consular post exempted him from this, and he was roughly handled.

He turned on the gas in his rooms and was found dead.

NO FEAR FOR MISSIONARIES.

Up to Date They Have Fared Well in Turkey, Bulgaria and Macedonia.

Boston, Mass.—The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions does not feel any uneasiness as yet about any of its people in Turkey, Bulgaria and Macedonia.

Dr. E. E. Strong, speaking of the situation, said that the board had property worth $30,000 in Macedonia, at Monastir and Salonika, but so far everything had gone well with the missionaries at those places. At Beirut the missionaries, all Presbyterians, are not under the jurisdiction of the American Board.

COMMODORE NICHOLSON OF OUR NAVY

Recommends Pe-ru-na--Other Prominent Men Testify.

Commodore Somerville Nicholson, of the United States Navy, in a letter from 1837 R Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., says:

"Your Peruna has been and is now used by so many of my friends and acquaintances as a sure cure for catarrh that I am convinced of its curative qualities and I unhesitatingly recommend it to all persons suffering from that complaint."—S. Nicholson.

United States Minister to Guatemala Endorses Pe-ru-na.

Dr. W. Godfrey Hunter, U. S. Minister to Guatemala, ex-member of Congress from Kentucky, in a letter from Washington, D. C., writes:

"I am fully satisfied that your Peruna is an efficacious remedy for catarrh, as I and many of my friends have been benefited by its use."—W. G. Hunter, M. D.

Member of Congress From Virginia Writes.

Hon. G. R. Brown, Martinville, Va., ex-member of Congress Fifth District, 50th Congress, writes:

"I cheerfully give my endorsement to your Peruna as a cure for catarrh. Its beneficial results have been so fully demonstrated that its use is essential to all persons suffering from that disease."—Hon. G. R. Brown.

The day was when men of prominence hesitated to give their testimonials to proprietary medicines for publication. This remains true to-day of most proprietary medicines. But Peruna has become so justly famous, its merits are known to so many people of high and low stations, that no one hesitates to see his name in print recommending Peruna.

The highest men in our nation have given Peruna a strong endorsement. Men representing all classes and stations are equally represented.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow skin and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It starts chronic ailments and long years of suffering. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and stay well until you get your bowels right. Take our advice, start with Cascarets today under absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York. 502

Yours for a Clear Head
BROMO-SELTZER
10¢ SOLD EVERYWHERE

An English Farmer's Victory.

The Daily Express had a comical account the other day of the adventures of a battery of artillery, who were exercising in the neighborhood of Salisbury Plain. The gallant officer in command, evidently bent on playing the game thoroughly, ordered his battery into a field of standing corn, whereupon the irate farmer appeared on the scene and ordered them off. The C. O. directed his men to arrest the farmer, who promptly seized a pitchfork and defied them. There being nothing about pitchforks in the books, the gunners were hopelessly bewildered by these tactics, and the farmer, seeing his advantage, fell upon them and, literally, drove them out of the field. Following this up, he charged the commanding officer, who, after hesitating for a moment, ignominiously turned and fled. It is said that there is to be an inquiry into this "regrettable incident." It looks as if this Wiltshire "boor" had been studying "the lessons of the war" to some purpose, but I am afraid the story is too good to be true.—London Truth.

In Saxony there is an industrial school for every 14,641 inhabitants.

Misfortune is always willing to meet a man half way. N. Y.—39

RIPANS TABULES

Ripans Tabules are the best dyspepsia medicine ever made. A hundred millions of them have been sold in the United States in a single year. Every illness arising from a disordered stomach is relieved or cured by their use. So common is it that diseases originate from the stomach it may be safely asserted there is no condition of ill health that will not be benefited or cured by the occasional use of Ripans Tabules. Physicians know them and speak highly of them. All druggists sell them. The five-cent package is enough for an ordinary occasion, and the Family Bottle, sixty cents, contains a household supply for a year. One generally gives relief within twenty minutes.

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Is it acting well? Bowels regular? Digestion good? If not, remember Ayer's Pills. The kind you have known all your life. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

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CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Beginning Sept. 27—Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

Topic.—An evening with Japanese missions.—Mal. iv, 2, 3.

The prominence of Japan among the nations of the world, its rapid progress in modern civilization and the successful propagation of Christianity in the empire all go to make this subject an unusually interesting one. Every missionary committee should arrange a programme of special attractiveness and thereby interest all in the meeting and, what is still more important, in the winning of the empire of Japan to Jesus Christ.

Japan is composed of a number of islands which stretch in a crescent shape along the northeastern coast of Asia from Kamchatka to Korea. Their area is about 160,000 square miles. In location and climate the islands of Japan resemble Great Britain. The climate is temperate, the soil fertile, the air healthful and food abundant. Flowers and fruits abound, and the skies are beautiful and clear.

The Japanese people are kindly impressible, quick to observe and imitate, ready to adopt whatever may seem to promote their present good, imaginative, fond of changes, yet withal loyal to their government and traditions. The people are divided into two general classes—the samurai, including the military and literary classes, and the hei-min, or agriculturists, merchants and artisans. The Japanese are intellectually of a high order, but of a low moral standard. Truth, purity, temperance, unselfish devotion, self denial, are all sadly wanting, which demonstrates their need of the gospel of Christ. Shintoism, Buddhism and Confucianism are the principal religions of Japan.

Catholic missionaries under Francis Xavier went to Japan in 1549. By making the transition to papal Christianity very easy, merely the substitution of one superstition for another, many converts were soon won. But the political intrigues of the Jesuits soon aroused opposition, the Catholics were exterminated, Christianity and foreigners forbidden an entrance into Japan and the island empire became shut off from the world until won over to a different policy by our own Commodore Perry in 1854.

The Christian church soon took advantage of the opening of the Japanese ports. Missionaries were at once sent in, and after years of faithful labor results were produced. The church of Japan was born in prayer. In January, 1872, the English speaking residents of all denominations united in observing the week of prayer. The results were tremendous. Past suspicion and prejudice passed away and for the first time the Japanese were on their knees in a Christian prayer meeting, pleading to God for His spirit. From that time on the work has been successful. In 1877 a number of missionary agencies combined their efforts. There are now seven denominations in this union, which is called "the church of Christ in Japan." They include the Reformed and Presbyterian denominations of the United States, and this union is one of the strongest bodies of Christians in the empire.

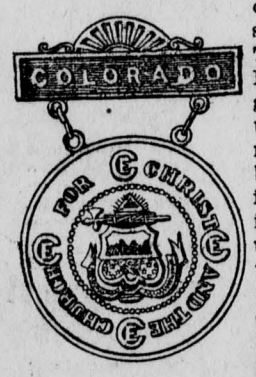
Recent events have made Christianity more powerful than ever in Japan. The empire has come closer to the great Christian nations of England and the United States. Many Japanese students are being educated in these countries. Unlike China and India, in Japan the educated and cultured classes have been favorably disposed to the gospel. A great revival has within recent years been in progress in the island and thousands have been won for Christ. Let us earnestly pray for a continuance of this revival spirit until the entire land shall have become Immanuel's land. May the Sun of Righteousness come indeed to the empire of the Rising Sun and with healing in His wings.

BIBLE READINGS.

Isa. xxxv, 1-10; xlii, 10-17; lii, 7; lx, 8, 9; Nah. i, 15; Matt. v, 14, 15; xxviii, 19, 20; Acts i, 1-8; Rom. x, 14, 15.

Colorado State Badge.

Colorado can boast one of the neatest of the many state badges. The Christian Endeavor monogram is given unusual prominence in it. State badges play an important part in every international convention, serving to introduce Endeavorers from "far sundered climes," and in many other ways proving valuable to their wearers.



A Beautiful Sight.

It is a beautiful sight to behold all the towering, spiritual figures of the past turning to Christ for the message to guide their age, as some of our flowers turn to the sun before they can reveal their own true beauty. No message of redemption, no panacea for sin, no gospel of salvation, no strong winged hope has sounded from any lips not touched by the finger that opened the blind man's eyes.—American Friend.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Topic For the Week Beginning Sept. 27, "The Work of Home Missions."

"Charity begins at home," is an old saying which has acquired almost the authority of Bible truth. Indeed, it might almost be called a translation into colloquial speech of that passage of inspired Scripture, "If any provideth not for his own, and specially his own household, he hath denied the faith and is worse than an unbeliever."

The Christian church has from the first given special care to assist in all possible ways by all available means her own members and people near at hand. A least this has been her theory and commission. If neglected in any measure, that neglect can be accurately measured by her decline in spirituality and apostasy from the faith.

The first officers appointed in the early church were charged with the duty of relieving the needs of the poor, especially the dependent widows in the church at Jerusalem. In the church at Joppa, the only name that has been preserved to us, is that of a woman who was particularly active in providing clothing for the destitute and relieving their needs by her personal care. She was appropriately named "the Gazelle, Dorcas, Tabitha."

Paul gathered with great care from the gentile churches collections to relieve the necessities of the poor Christians of Jerusalem.

Methodism has ever been engaged in the cause of missions at home. The work of John Wesley and his immediate helpers was home missionary effort. The labors of Asbury, Lee and the early American Methodists were of the same character.

The recent enlargement in scope of this department of our church activity is in keeping with the needs and developments of the times.

The criticism is sometimes heard, from people whose sympathies or information is defective, that too great attention is given to foreign missions to the neglect of the home field.

The fact is, much the larger part of our benevolent collections is spent in the United States. All the work of the Freedman's Aid and Southern Education society is in the southern part of our own land. The Church Extension society helps provide church buildings, and nearly one-half of the missionary collections are used for the people of this country. Nor should the aid of the board of education in assisting our schools be overlooked.

In addition to all this must be considered the hospital service, which is increasing so rapidly the deaconess work in visitation and relief.

Besides this there is the special labor of the Woman's Home Missionary society. The departments of work are numerous and well equipped. Its rescue work for women in the great cities, hospitals, nurse training, distribution of clothing and articles of necessity and comfort to the poor of all sections of the land are all admirable in design and working. Of special importance is the industrial feature carried on in schools and model homes. Corresponding to the manual training of boys in industrial arts and trades is the teaching of sewing, cooking, housekeeping and other occupations to the girls.

This branch of our church work should be studied by our leagues for broadening of our intelligence and quickening of our sympathies and confirming our diligence in doing good.

Wrong Prayer.

Wrong prayer sets our wisdom and desire as the measure of giving. It is not always denied, even when it asks for hurtful things. Right prayer comes in humility and confidence and asks from its own point of view for what is needed, but always in submission to the loving will of God. Right prayer is always heard, but petitions which are right in spirit may be unwise in choice, and the loving kindness of God may deny them for our good.

Prayer and petition are therefore whole and part. Prayer is the approach to God seeking communion. Petition is the part of prayer which asks for gifts. No man ever drew near to God but God drew near to him. Is it wise to pray? That is a question whether we shall live our lives alone. Prayer is communion. God's children cannot live without it. Is it wise to ask for definite gifts which we desire and need? That is a question of our faith and our humility. If we ask from the level of our own judgment—as if we had all knowledge—it must needs be that many of our petitions will be mistaken. No man in sober second thought would wish God to grant ignorant and foolish requests. That he could only do in judgment, not in mercy. But no prayer and no petition urged in simple faith and humble acquiescence in God's loving will can ever be in vain.—Congregationalist.

Evil Life a Failure.

There is no happiness to an evil life. Malice, hate and envy rob their victims every day. Another's prosperity is a constant challenge to their peace. Judas was a miserable man long before he thought of suicide. His purse grew faster than his money. Things but culminated at his destruction. The black stream of his life had reached its sea. Saul was wretched from the day his eyes were set on David. His thousands were tortured by the tens of thousands that belonged to his rival.—Presbyterian Journal.

A Test of Christianity.

If you wish to know whether you are a Christian inquire of yourself whether, in and for the love of God, you seek to make happy those about you by smiles and pleasant sayings. Are you a comfortable person to live with? Are you pleasant to have about?—Gail Hamilton.

Quiz Box.

[Any question may be asked that pertains to any phase of Christian Endeavor work. Address Lock Box 674, Binghamton, N. Y.]

98. D. O. N., Wilkesbarre, Pa.—The constitution provides that "Each committee * * * shall make a report in writing to the society at the monthly business meetings concerning the work of the past month."

99. W. V. P., Dover, Del.—The Christian Endeavor Hymnal is published by the united society. It is the book used by the immense chorus at the Denver international convention.

100. A. B. C., Cripple Creek, Colo.—The Denver convention was not the largest international gathering in point of numbers, but in practical discussions and workability of suggested plans it stands pre-eminent.

101. A. K. N., Grand Island, Neb.—If the editor you mention is interested in material such as is found in this column, have him address American Press Association, Park place, New York.

We Shall Know.

"We shall know each other there."
'Tis a pleasant strain to sing,
For our friends are very dear,
And we do not cease to cling
To each form, each face, each name.
Love is there and here the same.

"We shall know each other there."
Years may pass and changes come,
But forever, everywhere,
Love is changeless, and by some
Sign or bond or token true
It will every tie renew.

"We shall know each other there"
By the fellowships of years,
By a thousand memories fair,
Features, glances, smiles and tears.
Recognition follows love
Here and in the home above.

"We shall know each other there."
Tender thought and blessed hope;
Cheering all our grief and care,
Mingling every bitter cup,
But—it strikes a deeper chord,
This question—Shall we know our Lord?

Will He know us when face to face
We meet Him on the other shore?
He trace in us the lines of grace,
And we in Him the wounds He bore—
Wounds which on Him our sins had made,
Grace which in us His love displayed?
—Rev. A. Parke Burgess, D. D.

A Plea For Larger Fellowship.

The following petition had unanimous adoption at the Denver convention and is being largely signed. Any reader of this paper who sympathizes with its suggestion and desires to attach his name, residence and denomination may do so and mail to Dr. F. E. Clark, Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass.:

A Plea For the Larger Fellowship of Protestant Christianity Through the Christian Endeavor Movement and a Petition From the Christian Public.

We, the undersigned members of churches and Christian Endeavor societies and lovers of concord and Christian fellowship, earnestly petition all ecclesiastical governing bodies to allow full and untrammeled liberty to their young people to unite together in the interdenominational and international Christian Endeavor movement.

This movement, as the history of more than twenty-two years has proved, promotes thorough loyalty to the church and denomination as well as fraternity between all churches and denominations, and we only ask that in the future the young people may be allowed freely to have both the interdenominational fellowship and the Christian Endeavor name either alone or in connection with their denominational name.

No one can measure the good that has been accomplished in the past by this united movement of millions of youths for good citizenship, pure politics, worldwide missions in home and foreign fields, in prisons and upon the sea; for the unevangelized of our great cities, for promoting confession of Christ and active service among the young people of all churches and a cordial fraternity with all who love the Master, thus in part fulfilling His dying prayer "that they all may be one." Much has been accomplished, far more can be accomplished, by the constantly increasing hosts in the future if no ecclesiastical barriers to their fellowship are put in the way.

No other organization has ever done the work of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor. No new organization could do it, since the Christian Endeavor society for a score of years has won the affection of the young and the confidence of the old and already embraces within its ranks nearly four millions of members in eighty evangelical denominations and more than forty nations.

Not only may the society be an increasingly important link between the denominations, but between the Christian forces of all the nations as well, especially the English speaking nations, where it is already so thoroughly established. It brings the younger forces together in their great international conventions, promotes their sympathy for and interest in one another, helps to make war impossible and a lasting peace, based upon the principles of the Prince of Peace, ever more and more sure.

In missionary lands, where the unity and not the divisions of Christianity should be particularly emphasized, this union of forces is still more important and any unnecessary separation of forces still more deplorable.

We therefore earnestly implore all those who have authority or influence not only to remove restrictions where any exist, but to promote the reunion of Protestant Christendom the world around, so far as it may be accomplished by the common methods, the united prayers and the concerted work of the Society of Christian Endeavor.

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the stock of which comprises everything necessary for furnishing the new home.

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PENN ST. HUNTINGDON, PA.

Deeds Entered for Record.

Reuben Duff to Mary E. Koch, property in Jackson township. Consideration $899.

Alice A. Maguire to Annie M. Taylor et al., property in Huntingdon. Consideration $450.

Margaret S. Taylor to Annie M. Taylor et al., property in Huntingdon. Consideration $1.00.

Henry C. Weaver and wife to Trustees Reformed church, property in Hopewell township. Consideration $25.

Eliza Omo to John K. Ashman, property in Orbisonia. Consideration $400.

Edward F. Gould to Trustees M. E. church, property in Dudley. Consideration $350.

Jacob Long and wife to M. V. Long, property in Clay township. Consideration $1600.

Richard J. Faust, jr., to John E. Faust, property in Mt. Union. Consideration $2300.

Eli Eichelberger and wife to Adam J. Black, property in Carbon township. Consideration $13,500.

James M. Edwards and wife to Louisa Hampton and husband, property in Orbisonia. Consideration $725.

Oscar O. Lutz to Edward Price, property in Shirley township. Consideration $1000.

John C. Appleby to R. B. Campbell, property in Mount Union. Consideration $200.

Martin A. Forshey and wife to M. L. Hammond, property in Cass township. Consideration $815.

Philadelphia Trust S. D. & Insurance Co. to Henry Bacon, property in Carbon township. Consideration $1000.

T. B. Goshorn, assignee, to J. A. McMullen, assignee, property in Tell township. Consideration $1.00

Williamson Parson to Nancy Parson et al., property in Dublin township. Consideration $75.

Cornelia E. Madara to Lewis R. Brown, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $2500.

David M. Wible and wife to Frank S. Houser, property in Springfield township. Consideration $600.

John S. Hetrick to Jacob S. Hetrick, property in Henderson township. Consideration $500.

Frank S. Houser and wife to Thomas G. Gibson, property in Springfield township. Consideration $675.

Chas. W. Weaver and wife to Wm. T. Chilcoat, property in Mapleton. Consideration $300.

Elizabeth A. Taylor to Andrew Schuldt, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $750.

Geo. W. Reed and wife to Levi C. Reed, property in Carbon township. Consideration $1.00.

Clara M. Taylor to Rachel States, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $200.

R. Silverthorn and wife to Erasmus Yocum, property in Tell township. Consideration $400.

Erasmus Yocum and wife to G. W. D. Jones, property in Tell township. Consideration $500.

Geo. W. D. Jones and wife to J. A. Harper et al., property in Tell township. Consideration $766.

J. C. Shaffer, administrator, to Mary B. Mansberger, property in Union and Cass townships. Consideration $526.

Will J. Forbes to J. H. Westbrook, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $1.00.

Wm. Campbell to Roy Morrow, property in Shade Gap. Consideration $250.

Roy Morrow and wife to S. Newton Minick, property in Shade Gap. Consideration $275.

E. S. Brown and wife to Agnes Green, property in Clay township. Consideration $600.

H. G. Fisher, administrator, to Mary A. Hoffman, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $713.50.

Mary C. McCauley to Esther Gorsuch, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $1800.

A Remarkable Record.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has a remarkable record. It has been in use for over thirty years, during which time many million bottles have been sold and used. It has long been the standard and main reliance in the treatment of croup in thousands of homes, yet during all this time no case has ever been reported to the manufacturers in which it failed to effect a cure. When given as soon as the child becomes hoarse or even as soon as the croupy cough appears, it will prevent the attack. It is pleasant to take, many children like it. It contains no opium or other harmful substances and may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. For sale by J. G. Gillam; James O. Heaton, Cassville.

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Of Mapleton and Vicinity.

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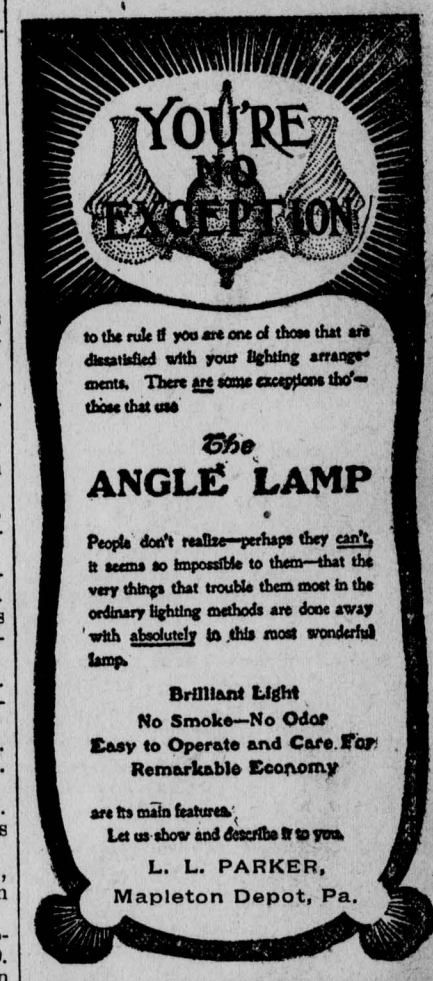

to the rule if you are one of those that are dissatisfied with your lighting arrangements. There are some exceptions tho'—those that use

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